# INTERNATIONAL

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## Belgians, Danes Urge EEC To Approve a Devaluation

BRUSSELS - Belgium and Denmark sought devaluations Sunday for their currencies of 12 and 7 percent respectively, but dip-lomatic sources said that both gov-

No. 30,795

ernmeots met stiff resistance from request for a 12-percent devalua-their European Economic Community partners at an unscheduled meeting of EEC finance ministers



Sir Geoffrey Howe. Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, attempted to attract the attention of West German Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl during Sunday's EEC meeting on Belgium's and Denmark's requests for currency devaluations.

## Syrian Tanks Reported To Be Leveling Hama

By John Kifner New York Times Service

DAMASCUS - Syrian tanks are methodically leveling vast areas of Hama, the oation's fifth largest city, as they continue to battle rebels led by Moslem fundamentalists, according to residents who have escaped from the be-

sleged city.

Thousands of people — no one can accurately estimate bow many - are believed by diplomats here discontented, but unorganized eleto bave been killed or wounded in the fighting that has oow stretched on for nearly three weeks.

ments of society.

The fighting in Hama, diplomats say, was sparked by long-

Tanks, backed by artillery and as many as 12,000 troops, Ba ath Party militiamen and plainclothes intelligence officers, have reduced much of the ancient quarters of the city to rubble, according to ac-

counts dribbling out to diplo and Western journalists here. One young man smuggled out of the city Tuesday said the stench of rotting corpses hangs over the city, with bodies buried under collapse buildings and the dead and wounded lying unattended in the

streets because of the heavy fight-Many residents have not been out of their homes for more than two weeks because the troops are shooting at anything that moves, the man said, in an account similar to those pieced together by the diplomats of at least six embassies

The government has declined to give details of the operation. The minister of information, Ahmed iskandar Ahmed, has described the reports circulating among dip-

The fighong is the largest upris-ing in the 12-year rule of President

scribed as an opening bid - ran into oppositioo from almost all here.
The sources said that Belgium's

Hafez al-Assad, but diplomats here believe that the president, backed by his brother, Rifaat, still

commands a security apparatus ca-

pable of keeping tight control of

Nevertheless, the diplomats say, the regime appears faced with a determined opposition in the out-lawed, fundamentalist Moslem

Brotherhood organization that

could serve as a spearbead to other

simmering resentment of the

Alawite-dominated regime of Mr. Assad among the Sunni Moslem majority and is taking place in a

city with a reputation as both a

center of Sunni orthodoxy and as a

thorn in the side of the central gov-

diplomatie reports and the ac-counts of residents indicate that

the fighting began Feb. 2 when 300

or more regular Syrian soldiers of

a heavily Alawite unit stationed

ocar Hama tried to raid a Moslem

The unit was surrounded and

wiped out as it attacked the hide-

out, according to the accounts. A

Western diplomat said he moni-

tored a military radio broadcast re-

porting 300 deaths among the sol-

diers.
With a call to rebellion from the

minarets of the mosques, the fight-

ing spread. Residents attacked

buildings and killed party mem-bers and security officers. The gov-

ernment sent in more troops, in-cluding units commanded by Ri-

fant Assad. The fighting has coo-

By Bob Woodward hington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It is 8:30 on

enth-floor State Department con-ference room, is speaking. This is

his regular senior staff meeting,

and he is reviewing a four-day trip he just completed in the Middle

East. The picture he paints of U.S.

Despite his public optimism over the continuation of the Camp

David peace process after Israel's scheduled April return of the Sinai

to Egypt, Mr. Haig has come back coovinced that once the Sinai

transfer takes place the delicate

web that ties Israel and Egypt to-

gether will unravel quickly, and Washington will be the loser.

Egypt will go back in to [the] Arab world with [the] U.S. isolated as israel's sole defender," Mr.

Haig says, according to notes tak-

en by one participant at the meet-

That is a much grimmer assess-

ment of U.S. prospects in the Mid-

dle East than Mr. Haig has ever

given publicly or even as the anon-

ymous senior official traveling on

Noting that his efforts in travels

throughout the region should not be misinterpreted as a repeat of

Secretary of State Henry A. Kiss-

secretary of state is not putting oo

prospects in that region is grim.

vernment and Ba'ath Party

Brotherhood arms cache.

Accounts pieced together from

the country.

nine EEC pariners. The sources said that Belgium rejected an 8-percent compromise proposal. They said that West Germany told Belgium it should either accept the 8 percent or opt in suspend its participation in the European Monetary System and let the Belgian franc "float."

The other EEC countries proposed to allow Denmark to devalue its crown by 3 percent if Belgium devalued by 8 percent, the sources said.

Luxembourg, which had hinted that it might sever its currency link with the Belgian franc, would be ready to follow the Belgian franc down if its devaluation were limited to 8 percent, the sources said. While Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq was requesting a devaluation of the frane at the EEC meeting, the country's pre-mier, Wilfried Martens, an-counced a package of measures aimed at reviving the economy and

boosting employment.

The package introduced restrictions on index linking of wages aimed at achieving a 3-perceot limit on pay increases and froze prizes at their Feb. 15 level until May 31. Savings generated from the wage curbs will be used to redoce interest rates on export credits.

Corporate taxes and electricity and gas prices for industry are to be lowered. The government will also grant tax cuts on earnings in-vested in industrial shares and reduce interest rates for credits to industry, the premier said.
Mr. Martens also said devalua-

tion was imperative for reviving

the economy.

Meanwhile, sources in Copenhagen said that Denmark's attempts to have the krone devaluated ran into such strong resistance that the plan may have to be

Denmark said it wanted a 7-per-cent devaluation if Belgium were allowed to devalue the franc by 10 to 12 percent although it would have preferred to wait for a change of parity until May or June. According to the sources, a Danish Cabinet meeting was informed from Brussels that tione of justification for a major Danish devaluation, and that both West

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

PEKING - Khieu Samphan,

the premier of the deposed Khmer

Rouge regime in Cambodia, and exiled Cambodian Prince Noro-

dom Sihanouk reported Sunday that they had reached agreement

on some preliminary conditions for a coalition to oppose the Viet-camese-backed regime in Phnom

The Chinese news agency quot-

ed the two men as saying they hoped that Son Sann, the leader of

the third resistance group in Cam-

bodia, would come to Peking soon

to join them in a tripartite confer-

ence that could lead to coopera-

tion in fighting the Vietnamese in

Cambodia and ultimately the for-

mation of a coalition government.

Cambodian Prince Noro-

The Salvadoran guerrilla leader known as Alejandro Montenegro, third from left, posed with five other rebel leaders at their encampment near Palo Grande while meeting with U.S. reporters.

## Guerrilla Leaders in El Salvador Plan to Expand Armed Struggle

By Warren Hoge New York Times Service

PALO GRANDE, El Salvador — A top guerrilla commander in-terviewed in this hilltop rebel stronghold says that the insurgents are resolved to make 1982 the "definitive" year of their armed strug-

gle against the government.

The stepped-up U.S. military assistance of the past year has not produced one "strategic victory" government forces, and the errillas in the same period great-improved their combat abilities, he said Saturday.

We're the ones who are now determining the course of the said Alejandro Montenegro, the People's Revolutionary Army chief for the Guazapa zone north of San Salvador. "We are already in the definitive phase, and our interest now is to accelerate the

The 27-year-old guerrilla leader said the United States was simply prolonging the outcome with its continued military aid. "If the United States withdrew its support, we could topple the junta in a few months," he said.

South East Asian Nations.

fective resistance.

The ASEAN members want to

see the three main guerrilla fac-

tions in Cambodia resolve their

political differences and form a co-

alition that could mount a more ef-

Prince Sihanouk, a former Cam-

bodian chief of state, has been liv-

ing in Peking for several weeks as a guest of the Chinese government.

Last Thursday, he met with Chi-ocse leader Deng Xiaoping for what was helieved to include a

strategy session on the Cambodian

situation. Mr. Khieu Samphan arrived

here Saturday evening for the meeting with Prince Sihanouk.

However, Mr. Son Sann, a former

Sihanouk, Khmer Rouge Set Coalition Terms

tripartite meeting at the request of guerrilla force, has not yet agreed the members of the Association of to come.

His side, Mr. Mootenegro said, was prepared to seek immediate oegotiations. "But," he said, "when the United States in two weeks replaced the six planes we blew up, it obligated us to contio-He said be planned the early

morning commando raid three A U.S. congressional delegation has opposed further U.S. military

aid to El Salvador. Page 3. weeks ago at the Ilopango air base on San Salvador's outskirts that destroyed six U.S.-supplied heli-

copters and at least 11 other air-Mr. Montenegro and five mem-bers of the area high command were interviewed by four U.S. re-porters brought here by rebel mides after an eight-hour, nightume hike on mountain paths that

organization nine years ago, Mr. not come from Cuba and Nicara-Montenegro did most of the talk-

After a meeting Sunday, Prince

Sihanouk said he had sent a tele-

gram to Mr. Son Sann urging that

he attend the meeting and that Mr.

Khicu Samphan had supported his

ed Prince Sihanouk as saying: "If

there are differences among us, it

is precisely the reason for us to meet and discuss our viewpoints.

We hope that Son Sann will take

into account our wish and come

The agreement announced after

If a tripartite coalition is

Sunday's meeting included these

here as soon as possible."

three points:

The Chinese news agency quot-

passed through government-held

the guerrilla forces of the other or-ganizations that make up the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. His name and those of the other commanders, Misael Gallar-do, Rogelio Martinez, Jaime Bel-tran, Raul Hercules and Joel Sanchez Bonilla, are assumed ones.

The cooversation took place on the back porch of a house. Government troops were only shouting distance away, but they have not challenged the rebels' domination of the Guazapa range of volcanic peaks since a series of seven at-tacks between last March and

As the guerrilla leaders spoke, they tinkered with their rifles, all of which, Mr. Montenegro noted, were American. The men said the weapons were either captured from government forces, bought on the black market or purchased directly from government officers. Israeli Uzis, they said, trade for up to \$1,700 and M-16s and G-3s for

as much as \$2,000. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

ple resistance to the present regime

of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh,

without committing it to a particu-

Such a tripartite coalition government, if eventually formed,

should be within the legal frame-work of the deposed Pol Pot re-

gime, which is still recognized as a

member of the United Nations. This appeared aimed at claiming

international legal status as the le-

gitimate government of Cambodia.

represented by Prince Sihanouk.

Mr. Khieu Samphan and Mr. Son Sann would each retain their "full autonomy, their freedom in ideolo-gy and way of thinking." But if a

coalition government were formed, they would observe common rules,

rights and duties in order to coop-

erate and present a harmonious

• The three resistance parties

lar ideology.

## Sanctions Issue **Splits Officials** In Washington

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Differences between the State and Defense de-partments over what to do about future Western sanctions against the Soviet Uninn in response to the Polish crisis have run so deep that both sides have agreed in submit the matter to President Reagan for a decision, administration officials say.

Officials in both the State and Defense departments said Saturday that the cootinuing debate had delayed the departure for Europe of a special team headed by James L. Buckley, undersecretary of state for

security assistance, science and technology, to discuss sanctions is-sues with the allies. They said there was no polot in Mr. Buckley opening talks with the Europeans before the administration had settled

its own differences first. Administration officials said that originally the Buckley mission was to have left Washington over the weekend. They did not know when Mr. Reagan would be able to focus on the issue but expected it would be brought to him hy midweek or later.

The issue is how far the United States should pressure its allies into adopting economie sanctions against the Soviet Union, and in particular, what steps should be taken to down the construction of the \$10-billion Soviet pipeline project that is supposed to supply Western European countries with Siberian oatural gas.

Specifically, there is what is de-scribed as "a bitter" dispute over whether the United States, having banned American firms from taking part in the pipeline project, should also try to stop subsidiaries of U.S. companies from participat-ing, even if foreign governments approve their taking part.

#### Haig's Reasoning

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his chief aides assert that they oppose the pipeline be-cause it could lead to too much Western dependence on Soviet en-ergy supplies. But they say that since the Europeans, particularly West Germany and France, are determined to go shead with the pipeline project, which will pro-vide jobs and industrial exports to no sense to try to pressure the allies into halting the project or in seeking to stop American subsidiaries from taking part.

"There is no point in making this pipeline issue one which is going to lead to a crack in the alliance at a time when alliance unity is essential to our strategy of putting maximum pressure on the So-viet Union and Poland," Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, said last week.

He said the project was "very far down the road" and there was oo point in "rupturing the alliance" over it.

The State Department view is that it might be more productive to urge the allies to agree on limits on future credits to the Soviet Union. The United States was particularly irked by the decision of French banks recently to finance Soviet purchases of French equipment for the pipeline at rates of about 7.5 percent interest, about half of the prevailing rate in France today. Mr. Haig said last Sunday that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Poland Drafts Restrictions For Unions

By Bradley Graham WARSAW - The Polish govern ment issued a draft paper Sunday for the reorganization of the country's trade union movement that explicitly prohibits unions from engaging io political activities and bans them from organizing by ter-ritorial units, as Solidarity was.

The paper is intended to serve as the basis for a national discussion that nuthorities say will precede fi-onl passage of an official trade un-

It is still unclear to what extent Solidarity leaders now interned will be able to participate in the debate, or how long the discussion is to last. Government officials have indicated, bowever, that they fotend to ignore comments by political extremists, a category into which many of Solidarity's unre-

pentant leadership are placed.
[The Communist Party has announced a meeting this week intended to rescue it from its eclipse under martial law and restore it to a role of visible leadership, Reuters reported Sunday from Warsaw.
[The central committee, starting

Wednesday, will discuss the future of Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski as parry leader and how long military rule should last, parry sources said. It will also assess the extent of opwhat sort of trade union structure Poland should have.

[The session will be followed Friday by a meeting of Parliament to discuss economic reforms and corruptioo trials.]

Sunday's document asserts that the government does not intend to force any specific idea of rearranging the trade union movement on the Polish people, promising that the "voice of every honest working man should be heard clearly and

At the same time, it plainly states that the way the independent trade union Solidarity functioned was unacceptable and that some fundamental changes in the union's charter will be necessary before it will be permitted to oper-

ate again.

The draft, by a special government committee headed by Deputy Premier Micezyslaw Rakowski, a relative moderate, says it expects to see a trade union movement evolve that lies somewhere be-tween the nld branch unions, which were rejected by a large ma-jority of Polish workers in the sum-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

oo this," he says, adding a note of coocern. "The president must back

It was unclear why Mr. Haig

spoke of "cut-rate" prices, since the Soviet-American five-year

agreement that expired last Octo-

ber was for grain sales to the Soviets at regular commercial rates.

spoken by Mr. Haig but in many cases do not include small words

sueb as a, an, the, is, the kind of

words that might be left out by a

nonprofessional oote taker or

someone without stenographic

training.
The notes include these asser-

tions on the following topics:

• Poland (Dec. 15), two days af-

ter the martial law craekdown:

We bave evidence of Soviet in-

volvement in all planning of Polish

Defense (Jan. 18): "We oever articulated our defense strategy in

a coherent way ... perception in country that we're just sinking

bucks into defense without an

overall strategy." In a June 6 dis-

cussion about the proposed

AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia Mr.

• The conservative lovalists of

Mr. Reagan (Feb. 5); "Everything

Haig calls the Pentagon "naive."

moves."

These ootes represent words

#### formed, it should offer a "mini-mum political program." This appeared designed to give such a coalition an identity beyond simpremier under Prince Sihanouk who oow leads an anti-Communist China has agreed to host such a Haig's Leaked Comments: A Grim View of Mideast, Allies and Russia



Alexander M. Haig Jr. as he joked about government leaks.

#### INSIDE

#### Reagan Budget

The White House, conceding that President Reagan currently lacks the votes in Congress for passage of his 1983 budget, has decided to try to prolong dehate into the fall. Page 3.

#### Irish Stand-Off

Ireland's second indecisive national election in eight months leaves the country uncertain about who would form its next government, Page 2.

sons present at nearly two dozen regular senior staff meetings over the last year have been obtained by The Washington Post and veri-fied, as to general content, with two other participants.

the morning of Jan. 18. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., at the head of the table in his sev-There are dozens of meetings, perhaps as many as 100, for which The Post does not bave the notes, so the picture that emerges is in-

sonal staff are regularly there. One official — not the person whn took or supplied the ontes — Incomplete Picture

Those who usually attend the regular weekday morning meeting include the deputy secretary of

assistant secretaries for congres-sional relations and public affairs and the heads of various offices, such as intelligence. In addition, several members of Mr. Haig's per-

in regular attendance at these meetings over the last year said Mr. Haig's 10- to 15-minute morning meeting was at times referred to among some staff members as Mr. Haig's "psychiatric hour," a time for him to unload frankly and confidentially. These notes record many of Mr.

Haig's private and apparently candid pronouncements on the serious foreign policy issues of the day.

During these conversations with tary of state who talks even tougher in private than in public. On the Oct. 15 meeting, after receiving a pessimistic forecast on calls the British foreign secretary. During these conversations with

his top staff members, Mr. Haig makes many statements previously unknown to the public on topics ranging from the Middle East, the United States' European allies, the Soviet Union, China and Poland to Mr. Haig's difficulties in dealing with White House decision-makers, conservative ideologues in the Republican Party and the latest

lo all, the notes provide a be-

calls the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, a "duplicitous bastard" for his handling of a Middle East matter.

The notes show Mr. Haig as a man who is knowledgeable and deeply concerned about foreign af-fairs, possessed of a cynical view of the Soviet Union and desiring continuity in U.S. foreign policy with adherence to previous commit-

Despite Mr. Haig's outwardly

lighthearted reaction, sources said

the matter was of serious concern

- more because of the leak itself

from top-level meetings than for

any specific comments in the

sinnal approval of the proposed U.S. sale of airborne warning and control system aircraft to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Haig says of the pros-pects for success: "The only way is presidential ooe-on-ones."

In the Oct. 15 meeting, when the issue of future grain sales to the Soviet Union comes up, Mr. Haig says be does not want any negotiations on a five-year graio deal with The notes also show Mr. Haig's cut-rate prices until after next admiration for Mr. Reagan's abili-year. "Even then maybe I'll say no

others of the 10 national circula-

Mr. Haig and Lord Carrington "reflect the excellent relations be-

matic circles. They show a forceful, candid and sometimes crude secretary of state."

Member of Parliament Ron Brown of the opposition Labor Party said he will question Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher about the alleged remarks. "From Mrs. Thatcher's point of view, with friends like that who oeeds ene-

uon newspapers published in London printed reports of the remark on their front pages. A Foreign Office spokeswoman said only that relations between

tween the United States and Brit-The Times said: "The notes are likely to cause intense embarrassment io both political and diplo-

we've done has been torpedoed at every turn by the ideologues. The president knows this and is sensitive to it ... [We] need to educate the Jack Kemps of the world," a reference to the Republican congressman from New York. • The private business sector (July 8): "Let the private sector

do it' is the Republican catchword and slogan when it doesn't want to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Notes taken by one of the per- persoo bad been determined

U.S. to Move Against Official Who Leaked Budget Data By Rudy Abramson Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON - After administering repeated lie detector tests. Pentagon officials have said that they have determined who leaked a budget report last month and said action would be taken soon against the official.

The latest development in the administration's battle to halt leaks came as the State Department launched an investigation into the leak of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s private comments about diplomacy and diplomats.

inger's shuttle diplomacy of the carly 1970s, Mr. Haig says, "I didn't go over to pull a rabbit out of the hat a la Kissinger... This The Haig controversy followed by less than a month the leak of the Pentagon budget report, which infuriated administration officials. Defense Department officials said Friday that the identity of that

through the lie detector tests administered to the more than two dozen officials who attended a Defense Resources Board meeting in carly January.

The leaked information indicated that it may cost as much as \$750 hillion more to defend the nation from 1984 through 1988 than the \$1.5 trillion the administration has budgeted for that purpose. Others Not Cleared

cials, who refused to disclose the name of the official involved, said the administration has not decided how to deal with the person but they indicated that a criminal prosecution for violation of espionage laws "is probably not in order."

"That would be a tough case,"

an official said, "because you have to prove intent to harm the coun-

The Detense Department offi-

The officials said that although the person had been identified, the other officials attending the meeting have oot oecessarily been cleared. As the State Department began its investigation into the leak of

try. So the problem is what to do

brushed the controversy aside with a joking response. "I have three things to say about it," Mr. Haig told reporters Friday at Bal Harbour, Fla., where he met with the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO."

Mr. Haig's comments, Mr. Haig

"First, it couldn't have been me speaking that clearly; second, l don't recall ever having such exciting staff meetings, and third, I hope this puts to rest the myth that there is no imagination at the Department of State."

Department officials would not say Friday whether participants in Mr. Haig's staff meetings would be asked to take lie detector tests.

Restraint on Haig Remark

LONDON (AP) - The British Foreign Office, politicians and newspapers reacted with restraint to the report that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. called British Foreign Secretary Lord Carriogtoo a "duplicitous bas-

Only the London Times and two

Hone



78 and succeeded in forming a

shaky government with the sup-port of parliamentary independ-ents. The government was brought

down last month when they desert-

ed Mr. FitzGerald over his harsh,

tax-raising proposals to reduce dangerously large budget deficits and foreign debts.

Mr. Haughey offered voters an alternative budget that would be

less painful for most Irish families,

eliminating unpopular taxes on clothing and milk price increases that Mr. FitzGerald had proposed.

But many economists and politi-

cians, including some in Mr. Haughey's own party, argued that his budget would do too little to reduce budget deficits that could force the Irish government this year to borrow the equivalent of 17-percent of Ireland's national income.

A number of Irish politicians

began with last June's election.

Disagreeing with Mr. Haughey's contention that the election result

was not a stalemate" and that he

would be able to govern for the

next four or five years, they ques-tioned whether the next govern-

ment would be able to stay in pow-

er very long or push unpopular economic measures through parlia-

"What's really needed is a gov-

ernment that's not going to be wortied about its situation" in par-

hament, said Fine Gael member of

parliament John Kelly, trade min-ister in Mr. FitzGerald's coalition.

In an Irish radio panel discussion of the political crisis, he said that

Mr. Haughey, like Mr. FitzGerald during the past seven months,

will need votes from independ-

ents for everything from procedur-

al votes to major policy decisions like the budget."

ing the 1960s and 1970s in devel-

oping high-technology industries

geoming foreign debt, an inflation

rate over 20 percent and an unem-

ployment rate approaching 13 per-

Irish government policy toward neighboring, British-ruled North-ern Ireland also has been clouded

Former Premier Charles Haughey of Ireland waves at a vote-counting center in Dublin. His Fianna Fail Party took 81 of 166 seats, but he declared he would form the next government.

## Irish Election Proves Indecisive; A Weak Coalition Is Likely Result

By Leonard Downie Jr. Washington Post Service
DUBLIN — Ireland's second indecisive national election in eight months has again left the country uncertain about who will form its next government or how long it will last, making it more difficult to take decisive action to deal with

a worsening economic crisis. Oppositioo leader Charles Haughey, whose Fianna Fail party won 81 of the 166 seats in the Irish parliament, still appeared most likely Saturday to form a government with the support of some mi-oor party and independent mem-bers of the new parliament when it meets March 9 to choose a pre-

But Premier Garret FitzGerald whose coalition of the Fine Gae and Labor parties held only 78 seats, said he still hoped to win over enough parliamentary inde-

pendents to stay in power. He also in which Mr. FitzGerald's coaliwould have to overcome resistance tion won 80 seats to Fianna Fail's of some Labor Party leaders to remaining in coalition with his larger Fine Gael party because of disagreements over economic policy.

With tabulation of Thursday's voting finally completed Saturday night in Ireland's complicated system of proportional representa-tion, 63 seats were won by Fine Gael and 15 by Labor. Seven were woo by minor party candidates and independents, the majority of whom are Socialists to the left of

Countering a confident declaration by Mr. Hanghey, who was premier from 1979 until last June, that "I will form the next government," Mr. FitzGerald said Saturday, "I consider I have an even chance of being prime minister." Their positions were reversed from last June's national election,

## Guerrillas in El Salvador Plan to Expand War Effort

Mr. Mootenegro replied: "We think that is a political problem because the government of the United States is interested in having a political justification for intervention." Only one of the six men interviewed said he had been to Nicaragua, and none admitted having gone to Cuba:

Mr. Montenegro's confident predictions of the guerrillas' capacity came at a time when Salvadoran military officials and U.S. authorities were admitting that the war is going badly for the govern-

A year ago the failure of the reb-"final offensive" seemed to indicate that their movement was not taking hold. However, President José Napoleón Duarte said recently, "We are losing the fight with the guerrillas in the countryside." And the defense minister. Gen. José Guillermo García, has told visiting U.S. congressmen that the army cannot win without an enormous increase in U.S. aid, including fighter jets and more than 180 helicopters.

**Change in Terminology** 

Mr. Montenegro's analysis began with the failed insurrection 13 months ago which, judging from his terminology, is now being being called the "January offen-sive" rather than the "final offen-

"We had comrades then who couldn't tell the difference be-tween a rifle and a machine gun," he said. He argued that the expeti-

ence showed them how undertrained they were and actually served a positive purpose. "It was a way to open up a wider war. The guerrillas had oow contested the power" of the government, he said.

In the next six months, he said, the guerrillas entered a retraining phase and decided to change their rural hideaways into "real refuges" where they could set up secure per-manent bases and implant their so-cial ideas with the local popula-

The commanders present said they all favored a democratic and pluralistic society in El Salvador. Mr. Bonilla, the Communist Party representative, was asked how be could square this pledge to respect private enterprise. He said, "In who are for peace."

**Bus Service Threstened** 

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters) -Bus owners in El Salvador have threatened to shut down their services because leftist guerrillas are destroying their vehicles.

A spokesman said Saturday that the bus owners would halt services within days unless the government boosted their security and paid for the damage. He said more than 900 buses had been destroyed and not replaced from a fleet of 4,400

Drivers also have said that guerrillas had been stopping them on inter-city routes and threatening them with violence if they contin-

## Reagan Said to Reject A Loan to Bucharest

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has rejected a \$65-million commodity credit loan for finan-cially troubled Romania over the objections of the State Department and the Department of Agricul-

Well-placed administration officials say the president turned down the loan, which would have been used to buy corn and soybear meal, to prevent exposing the U.S. government to the kind of risks it now faces as a result of uncollected debts in Poland.

"If they can't pay their bills, let's not extend them credit," is the way one official characterized the ident's attitude.

Mr. Reagan's decision to make good oo Commodity Credit Corp. guarantees to private U.S. banks with unpaid Polish loans has become a major political embarrassfor the administration. Unpaid U.S. government loans and loan guarantees to Poland total more than \$1.9 hillion.

Conservative critics of the administration, including several prominent congressmen, have said that the United States is bailing out the Soviet Union by paying in-

terest on the Polish loans.
The president said at his news conference Thursday that paying Polish interest was necessary cause default would mean great financial hardship for a great many people and a great many institu-tions here in the West."

Mr. Reagan also said that de-fault "would simply throw Poland more dependent on the Soviet Union and we would rather have that not happen." What Mr. Reagan did not say

was that he had acted the day before on the Romanian issue in an effort to prevent a reoccurrence of the Polish situation in that Sovietbloc country. Private banking sources have said that Romania already is in arrears to Western creditors by about \$1 billion and could fall further behind if more sources of funds are not found quickly.

Treasury Information

In turning down the Romanian request for a loan guarantee, the president acted on the basis of information from the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget, which said that Romania probably would be unable to repay the loan. This in turn would put the United States in a position similiar to that which it is in now with Poland, Mr. Reagan was told.

But the State Department, which values Romanian's relative independence from Moscow on foreign policy issues, and the Agriculture Department, pushing hard to dispose of surplus U.S. grain, urged approval of the loan.

Mr. Reagan said at his oews conference that American farmers had been hard hit by the cost-price squeeze. "We're doing everything we can to stimulate foreign markets for them," he added.

The divided counsel given to

Mr. Reagan on the Romanian loan reveals some of the conflicting pressures operating within the adnistration.

A U.S. official pointed out that the stakes for the Umited States are not as high in Romania, which has one of the most rigid political and economic systems in Europe, as they are in Poland, where signifi-cant liberalization had occurred before martial law was imposed.

## **Issue of Sanctions Divides** State Department, Pentagon

(Continued from Page 1) his view the Buckley group should "focus on future credits."

also warned Saturday that the elec-tion outcome could prolong the political instability in Ireland that "If one wants to be effective in the sanctions area, against the Soviet Union today, the area of greatest pay-off is future credits, bed the shadow of a doubt," he said in a television interview. He repeated the same remarks on Friday during an appearance before the AFL-CIO executive council in Bar Harbour, Fla.

Pentagon's View

Pentagon officials, however, bebeves that at the risk of alienating the allies the United States must be willing to order the subsidiaries of American companies to abide by the curbs on sales of equipment announced at the end of December by Mr. Reagan in response to the Polish crackdown.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in a statement re-leased by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress Saturday as part of a report on the pipeline project, said the Polish crackdown is one of those times when, in orstrengthen security, unilateral initiatives to implement sanctions be-

that progress made during Ire-land's economic leap forward durcame necessary." He was referring to the decision and raising living standards could be threatened by the Irish govern-ment's big budget deficits, a burat the end of December to ancounce some sanctions even before there had been time for consultation with allies. Pentagon officials say that remains their basic posi-

> State Department officials said that in addition to seeking curbs on foreign credits to the Soviet

Correction

by the election outcome. Both Mr. Haughey and Mr. FitzGerald have worked closely with the British government to improve Irish-Ul-Pope John Paul II was incorrectly quoted, in a New York Times ster border security and improve relations between Britain and Irestory, in late editions of the Satur-day-Sunday International Herald Tribune as saying "Martial law has existed since September" in Poland. He had said December. land in ways that might eventually help soive the Northern Ireland

Union, the United States should also discuss with the allies during Mr. Buckley's mission the possibility of sharply reducing Soviet ex-ports to the West. The idea behind the State Department reasoning is that the Soviet Union faces a severe hard currency squeeze in coming mooths and that anything the West does to limit the amounts provided the Russians will put pressure on them to ease the situation in Poland.

The trouble is that European countries, which have significantly greater industrial exports to the Soviet Union than the United States, are still interested in encouraging the Soviet trade to enhance their own industry.

The issue of future sanctions has become an acrimonious one in Washington, with various groups taking different sides of the issue.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, for instance, has called for a total embargo against the Soviet Union, including the sale of grain, as have some conservative columnists and political groups.

But because of hardships in the
U.S. agricultural sector now, the

mood in Congress is strongly against any further sanctions that would include grain, which makes up about 75 percent of American

exports to Russia.

Mr. Haig said Friday that because other grain producers were
unlikely to join in an embargo, an American curb on grain sales would be "self-defeating and ster-

The labor organization also is extremely criocal of the allied refusal to take more than token steps against the Soviet Union. Mr. Haig said on Friday that the unity in the West has been unusually strong during the current crisis hot "if we spend all of our time criocizing Western actions" then the United States will "risk turning a pro-found Eastern failure into a West-



### Rights Chief Assails UN Over Policy

GENEVA - Theodoor van Boven, the Dutch law expert who will be replaced as director of the UN Human Rights Commission by Austrian diplomat Kurt Herndl, was quoted Sunday as saying he is being dropped because he failed to conform with UN policy of bar-gaining "with the devil."

Mr. van Boven, a Dutchman, announced last week that his con-tract was not being renewed be-cause of political differences with his superiors. UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's decicrai Javier Perez de Cuellar's decision not to renew his contract followed a speech by Mr. van Boven to the commission's opening session listing El Salvador, Guatemala and Chile, among those accused of human rights violations. Mr. Perez de Cuellar is from Peru.

Mr. Herndl, 49, was appointed Thursday. He has been head of the Austrian Foreign Ministry's inter-national law department since 1977. Before that, he spent eight years in various posts in the UN secretariat.

In an interview with the Lausame newspaper Tribune Le Ma-tin, Mr. van Boven was quoted Sunday as saying, "[They say] I have criticized governments and that therefore I am oo longer able to function with efficacy because relations are bad with certain leaders. In the United Nations you have to bargain with the devil.

"But do you have to be friends with [Chilean junta leader General Augusto] Pinochet or [former Ugandan leader Idi] Amin to pro-mote human rights? Shaking hands with a dictator is incompatible

do not want to answer this question because I am still a UN offi-cial until the end of May. But I can say that Waldheim oever charged me with going too far." He said that when Kurt Waldheim was secretary-general last year, the recommendation was that Mr. van Boven's contract would be renewed.

#### South Africa Names Veteran Envoy to U.S.

CAPE TOWN — South Africa has named Brand Fourie, 65, its most experienced diplomat, as its next ambassador to the United

Mr. Fourie, currently directorgeneral of foreign affairs, will replace the present ambassador, Donald Sole, who is due to retire later this year, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced Mon-

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Fighting Dies Down in Lebanese Port

BEIRUT — Three days of heavy fighting between rival factions in the port city of Tripoli in northern Lebanon came to a gradual end Sunday,

Hospital and security sources said at least 18 persons were killed and 40 wounded in the fighting, which followed a week of sporadic shooting. Tripoli residents said the main groups involved were a local Sunni Moslem organization called the Popular Resistance and the Arab Democratic Party, which is pro-Syrian.

#### Druze Strike Enters Second Week

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM - The Druze communities in the Golan Heights were paralyzed Sunday as protests against Israel's annexation of the Syrian' territory entered their second week.

Druze sources said that only about 30 of the approximately 3,000 Druze workers showed up for work at Israeli settlements in the Golan Heights and in businesses in Upper Galilee, and that all of the Druze shops and schools remained closed for the eighth day. The Druze are a splinter sect of Islam.

A pro-Syrian Druze said that families were stockpiling large quantities of food for a lengthy strike. Some Druze leaders complained that Israeli authorities were pressuring Druze residents to accept Israeli civilian identity cards in place of those previously issaed by the military government and were refusing to register the births of Druze children whose parents did not hold the cards.

#### Third World Talks to Open in India

NEW DELHI — Senior officials of 44 developing countries will meet here Monday to discuss ways of persuading industrialized oations to provide more aid and to liberalize trade with the Third World. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will open the three-day, closeddoor meeting that will try to find ways to make poor nations less de-

pendent on rich countries through the sharing between poor states of wealth, trade and technology.

Mrs. Gandhi has called for more self-reliance among developing countries and has described the Third World's economic situation as gloomy. Many African and Asian nations will attend the meeting, but Saud Arabia declined an invitation, saying the date was unsuitable.

#### Pope Will Visit Spain in October

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy — Pope John Paul II, still resting from a tiring eight-day African tour, announced Sunday that he would visit Spain in October.

The pope made the announcement to about 5,000 visitors gathered in the central courtyard of his hilltop retreat 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of Rome. He said the visit would be linked to ceremonies marking the 400th anniversary of the death of St. Theresa of Jesus, the 16th-century mystic who founded an order of ours bearing her name.

The pope is also planning to visit Britaio and Switzerland this year and would like to go to Poland in August if the political situation there

#### Juan Carlos's Actions Questioned

MADRID - The position of King Juan Carlos I has been called into question at the court martial of officers implicated in last year's attempted military coup. The king, meanwhile, spoke out strongly in favor of

Spanish democracy in an appearance at a military academy.

In testimony read in court, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, the Civil Guard officer who led the assault last Feb. 23 oo the Cortes (parliament), said that a former tutor of the king claimed during the parliament siege to have been ordered by Juan Carlos to head a new government. The former tutor, Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, has denied any such cootact with the king.

The king, speaking at the Saragossa Military Academy Saturday,

called on the military "to respect and defend the laws, to comply with them inexorably so that justice shines through and order and peace is maintained." He did oot refer directly to the trial.

## Regional Party Backs with a dictator is incompanied with my feelings, but the policy of the UN is to be on good terms with everybody." Asked whether he had been pressured by his superiors in his post, he was quoted as replying, "I

By John Vinocut

New York Times Service BONN -- The Social Democratic regional party organization in West Berlin has given clear back-ing to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's policy on the possible deployment of new U.S. ouclear missiles in West Germany.

A motion of support was approved Saturday at a special meeting in West Berlin, reversing a series of defeats for Mr. Schmidt on security issues in other party congresses. The missile issue will be a focal point of a special convention in April of the Social Democrats, the chancellor's party.

The meeting in West Berlin also rejected a resolution from the party's left wing that called on the government to abandon its backing for deployment of Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany if there were oo positive results from negotiations on interme diate-range missiles now under way in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The regional group also asserted that friendship and cooperation with the United States was "the cornerstone of the Western alli-

The West Berlin group was one of the last of the 22 Social Democratic regions to vote on the motions to be presented at the nationconference. A clear picture of the decisions of the regional organizations is difficult to draw, however, because the phrasing of their

## **EEC Debates Devaluations**

Germany and Britain had told Danish Minister of Economy Ivar Noergaard that they opposed a devaluation of the krone at all at this

More realistically, Mr. Nocrgaard had expected to win approval for a 4-percent devaluation, the sources said. But even that was reected by the other EEC ministers.

According to the sources, none of the other delegations would accept a Danish devaluation by more than 2 percent. The political sources said a minor devaluation would make it hard for a the minority Social Democratic government to fol-low up with the anti-inflationary measures - a brake on wages and prices - that could help retain Danish competitiveness oo inter-

national markets France and Italy said they could accept only a 6-percent devalua-tion for Belgium and would not accept any devaluation for Denmark, sources said. The two countries led the fight against Belgium's request for a big devaluation at an inconclusive eight-hour meeting Satur-day of the EEC Monetary Com-mittee, diplomatic sources said.

measures varies or places final de-Party leaders in Bonn belie

that they will have a large majority in Munich voting in support of Mr. Schmidt's security policy, but they are less certain about being able to block motions calling for a moratorium on deployment while the Geneva talks are in progress.

The Bonn government has said a moratorium would remove the only incentive the Russians have to oegotiate 'seriously. Without NATO's clear intendon to begin deployment at the end of 1983, the Geneva talks would be condemned

to failure, officials maintain. In an interview last week. Mr. Schmidt reaffirmed that he would tell the party congress that if the Geneva talks provide no substantial results by the end of summer, 1983, then the missiles would be deployed oo schedule in West Ger-

### **Poland Drafts** Union Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

mer of 1980 as merely arms of the Communist Party, and Solidarity, which has in effect been rejected by the government as a political

The trade union movement canool contribute through its po-litical activities to the split of society, spreading anarchy and ten-sions," the paper says. Future unions would have to

tution, recognize the leading role of the party and approve social ownership of means of production. Io addition, the paper says, the statutes, organizational structure and practical functioning of a unino will have to guarantee that it "will remain just a trade union, without any ambitions to play a role of a political party."

agree to abide by the Polish consti-

The paper says that all employ ees -- except for those of the defense department and police, the state administration staff, judges and prosecutors — will be free to joio a union. Solidarity had fought for the right of police and civil ser-

vants to belong to a union. The right to strike is acknowledged as "the ultimate measure," but the paper says strikes should not be overused and outlaws "political strikes."

The paper also says that trade unions "cannot link with political forces and foreign trude union cen-ters which are hostile to Socialist

#### Jaruzelski to Visit Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) -- Gen-Jaruzelski will visit the Soviet Union io early March, Tass said Sua-

It will be his first trip to Moscow since he declared martial law Dec. 13. No date for the visit was

## Leaked Notes on Haig Comments Give Grim View of Mideast, Allies

(Continued from Page 1) spend money." Given his earlier experience as head of United Technologies Corp., Mr. Haig says the "private sector is fed up. Need to set up government apparatus and private sector will follow if it is there," and too frequently all the talk amounts to a "pie in the sky"

that has no meaning. • Mr. Reagan's staff (March 12): "Uobelievable maze in the White House," and (Oct. 15) when Mr. Haig wants to recommend some changes in an coming presi-dential speech: "Most unbelievable way to do business. Don't know who to call." · On the draft of the speech Mr. Reagan was scheduled to give in Philadelphia (Oct. 15): "We

gance, adding that the news me-dia would tell Mr. Reagan if the State Department didn't. The speech as delivered later that day seemed to have none of the tone to which Mr. Haig referred • On intelligence (Feb. 19, 1981): Uoder President Jimmy

Carter there was a "conscious cas-

Laura Biagiotti

29. rue Cambon - 75001 Paris - Tel.: 261-52-66

have to drive out the arrogant, bel-ligerent tone of speech." He again called the draft "the height of arro-

• News leaks (June 6): "One big fat pain in the ass," and on Nov. 9, "... Ton much stuff coming out of the

Palestinian question] ... French are [the] catalyst. Saudis [have] an

talk the longest and loudest."

tracon of America's eyes and ears

• Strategy (March 27): "When crisis occurs, that is the time to move with other issues," and in such a crisis "legislative obstacles tend to crumble."

department ... Ton much access by muckrakers ... Any time they want a commeot, they get it ... Suggest you bear down un this. I want to show the great Washington press corps that we are disciplined. No objectivity in exercise of the press. Bottom line is always the fellow who wants to

· On the Middle East: At the Jan. 4 meeting Mr. Haig says the French can't produce enough arms to satisfy the Arabs ... It's worrisome that Egypt is slipping back into [the] Arab world, don't want autonomy discussion (on the arrogant mentality that is abso-lutely devastating." Overall, Mr. Haig said the dangerous Middle

East situation "comes from kick-ing Israel in the ass."

During the Jan. 18 meeting, the

parently were claiming that the
Saudi Arabians were putting some
a statement of support from West
kind of pressure on them.

German Chancellor Helmut During the Jan. 18 meeting, the issue is U.S. relations with Israel and the Arab states. "I don't want any reflection that we are soft on prior commitments. Only message we can give. Constant run at that principle is disturbing me to no

Also in the Jan. 18 meeting, when Mr. Haig was discussing his Middle East trip, which he described as "fact-finding to determine realities on ground," he said that before going, "My nose told me that a post-Sadat Egypt was going to be very different.

going to be very different.
"Only thing keeping Egypt from going back to pre-peace treaty stance is the Sinai territory return. Whole atmosphere [in Cairo] 180 degrees different from last May." during an earlier Haig visit when President Anwar Sadat was still

The oew situation under President Hosni Mubarak, Mr. Haig ish situation with a developing crisaid, "has led to paranoia in Israel ... With Arab resources Israel ... With Arab resources backed Syrian troops were on the and Europeans panting for military sales we oeed to keep Egyptiaos eogaged io peace Haig said: "Dust off the Polish process ... If oo hope, then we oeed to reassess our relations with

the region. Since this meeting, Mr. Haig has visited Egypt again and Mr. Mu-barak has been in Washington to speak with Mr. Reagan. An informed official, not the persoo who supplied or took the notes, said last week that relations with toughest on Poland, Germany

Multinational Force and Observ-

ers, or MFO — the peacekeeping force in the Sinai. The British ap-

Egypt are somewhat better but schizophrenie. British are very that Mr. Haig's assessment still British ... "He also said he did holds On the peacekeeping force in the Sinai: When Mr. Haig called Lord Carrington a "duplicitous bastard" un Oct. 15, the ootes of the peacekeeping force in move by the Polish government was a "pre-emption of Soviets." Of that argument, he said, "nothing could be more specious." show he was speaking about the

kind of pressure on them. Mr. Haig said: "European friends — just plain cowardly. British lying through their teeth on MFO. Sandis never pressured British

ish and Europeans on MFO." · On Poland: Poland was the most dominant foreign affairs issue in the last year, and Mr. Haig made many comments about it at these senior staff meetings. On a Friday, last March 27, he assessed the situation there as "grave-cru-cial point on Sunday." Overall, he predicted "dramatic change [is] im-

minent and internal suppression is

By May 7, Mr. Haig said: "Polish situation will get worse before better ... The crisis may be a little before the July Party Con-gress." This was one of the times when the administration was expecting a Soviet invasion of Po-land. Mr. Haig connected the Polsis in Lebanon, where Sovietcontingency with an eye to linkage with Lebanon. The USSR might

manufacture a Lebanon crisis tocover Polish move." The crisis finally did occur on Dec. 13 with the imposition of martial law, and Mr. Haig told his staff two days later (Dec. 15): "All of Europe is concerned. French

if oot we're going to have Euro-peans side with Russians." Mr.

not accept the argument that the move by the Polish government Later in that meeting he said, "We have to bring allies around -

Schmidt, and that both he and the president "have to be rough with Schmidt," Mr. Schmidt later issued a strong statement charging the Soviet Unioo with responsibility for events in Poland, and news reports said at that time that Mr. Haig and Mr. Schmidt had a rough exchange in a personal meeting.

Reaction to the assassination

attempt on Mr. Reagan: At the March 31 meeting, the day after the shooting, Mr. Haig defended his controversial action of going before televisioo cameras to announce that he was in charge at the White House. Inaccurately citing the Constitution, Mr. Haig had indicated that he was cext in the line of presidential succession after

Vice President Bush. To his senior staff the oext morning, Mr. Haig said he had not been talking about the line of suc-cession (which in fact goes from the vice president to the speaker of the House) or military command (which goes to the secretary of defense), but rather a third elemeot. He called this "management within the executive hranch and the order of preference in the Cabinet is

the secretary of state." Calling what happened that day at the White House after the shonting an "Alice in Wooderland" situation, Mr. Haig said that deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes, who was on live television, "couldn't answer anything," so Mr. Haig went before the cameras.

"My demeanor was appropriate to circumstances," he said. The negative view of his actions, he said, was being "fed from the White House." In discussing what should be included in a speech that Mr.

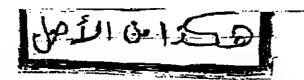
that the speech should include something about terrorism. "Li-hya, Central America, areas where we can be tough. Same people who led this country to sophistry vis-à-vis détente, East-West, now criticize president for being soft on Libya, Central America. Leads you to ouestion whether they are interested in national interest or their

Officials at the meeting said this was a clear reference to Mr. Kiss-

on Libya Mr. Haig said that it might be "time to go to Phase II," which one official said is a plan to cease buying that country's oil. "Early February Americans will be out of Libya. Time to consider an-other exercise" similar to the naval maneuvers last fall, which were followed by the U.S. action of shooting down two Libyan planes. At his staff meeting Feb. 5, Mr. Haig proposed naming a person to oversee all matters relating to the lesser developed countries. He said, "I want to move into the Third World with hoth feet ... golden opportunity this

Amid the flashes of anger, frustration and insight, the Haig staff meetings also have their humor. Last March 27, just after Mr. Reagan had selected Mr. Bush to head the administration's crisis management efforts, Mr. Haig was clearly unhappy, and had said publicly that he felt a "lack of en-thusiasm" for the selection, an assignment he had hoped to get for himself.

That morning he told his staff that he had "surpassed Henry's [Kissinger] record of threatened resignations in a 24-hour period." Replied Lawrence S. Eagleburger, an assistant secretary of state and former top aide to Mr. Kissinger: "You weren't even Reagan might give on the "state of the world" this month or oext, Mr.



## W110150

## White House Playing for Time to Win Fight Over Budget

By Howell Raines Jr.

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The White House, conceding that President Reagan currently lacks the votes in Congress for passage of his 1983 budget, has decided to try to prolong the budget debate into the fall, if necessary, to reduce the pressure on Mr. Reagan to alter his economic proposals.

This new strategy of delay has been devised. White House offi-cials concede, because the decline in the economy has robbed Mr. Reagan of his ability to buildoze his program through Congress as he did last year. Indeed, these officials say the administration is bracing for losses of Republican sees; in the 1922 congression. seats in the 1982 congressional elections and has abandoned its hopes of winning control of the House this year because of the po-

"If we don't see an upturn, anything less than a 38-seat loss should be seen as a major victory for us," said a White House official closely involved in planning Mr. Reagan's political strategy. These points, outlined by the of-ficial on the condition that he not be identified, reflect the somber

Nicaragua.

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**Fears Exiles** 

In Honduras

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

A marshy, infertile region near the

Caribbean coast, where the Miski-to Indians of Honduras and Nicar-

agua have long lived unmolested, has become the focus of Nicaragu-

an fears of an exile invasion and

Honduran alarm at its neighbor's

Nicaragua has charged the that

Honduran Army, as well as U.S. and Argentine officials, have pro-

moted a separatist movement among its Miskito population and have encouraged armed bands of exiles to make incursions into its

Nicaragna has sent hundreds of troops to the remote region and has cleared 8,000 to 10,000 Indians

the arrest of more than 100 dissi-

dent Miskitos Feb. 3, the govern-ment said 60 Sandinista soldiers

and Miskito civilians had been

killed by rightist exiles in recent

Honduras and Washington have in turn accused Nicaragua of im-

posing a reign of terror that has forced more than 5,000 Miskitos to flee into Honduras. The Honduran Army has sent a battalion to the

nearby port of Lempira and has asked the United States for com-

Although Honduran-Nicaragu-

an relations have been difficult

National Guard Fled

fled into southern Honduras, and within weeks sporadic attacks on Sandinista border outposts began.

To date, though, the exiles have

to the activities of rightist exiles

They estimated the number of armed exiles at under 1,000.

alarmed the Honduran Army.

ment, saying it had uncovered a secessionist plot, arrested a power-ful Indian leader, Steadman

Fagoth Muller. The Miskitos re-

sponded by occupying a northern Zelaya town to demand Mr. Fagoth's release. When he was

freed, he and about 3,000 Miskitos

immediately fled into Honduras. Mr. Fagoth then began cooperating with other exile groups, which provided military training

for Miskito refugees encamped near Puerto Lempira, and sought contact with U.S. officials in Mi-

ami and Washington. The San-dinistas, in turn, fearing an immi-

nent Indian uprising began bol-stering their troops in the Miskito

In December, according to Ni-

caraguan officials, attacks on San-

dinista outposts from Honduran

territory suddenly increased, and Sandinista guards were kidnapped.

On Dec. 31, the Honduran Army announced that Sandinista

troops had killed 200 Miskitos in

Honduras. Ten days later this ver-

sion was retracted, but Honduran officials insisted a "massacre" had

taken place near the border village

of Leymus inside Nicaragua. Ni-caragua denied any such incident,

but missionaries reported many villages across the Coco River,

which marks the border, had been

burned as part of the Sandinista effort to clear the zone.

munications equipment.

most serious crisis to date.

military buildup.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras

The new strategy, which Reagan advisers prefer to call "a strategy of parience," is designed to buy time for the president in the hope brical impact of the recession. that the economy will deal him a stronger political hand, while his congressional critics wear them-

tive budget.

The president is now under intense pressure to reduce the pro-posed \$91.5-billion deficit in the fiscal 1983 budget by delaying the mood that settled over the Reagan

'Strategy of Patience'

selves out battling over an alterna-

team after the bipartisan congressional revolt against the president's budget. Several Reagan adamount to a "fundamental retreat" visers confirm that this pessimism and caution has been deepened be-cause private White House polls show declining public support for on the economic recovery program that is the centerpiece of the

Reagan presidency.
Mr. Reagan's advisers, noting Mr. Reagan's policies.
The White House strategy of dethat the law does not require passage of a budget resolution until Sept. 30, believe that by stretching out the congressional debate for up to seven months, they can reduce the pressure on Mr. Reagan lay on the budget contrasts sharply with its congressional tactics in 1981. A year ago, Mr. Reagan used his personal popularity to muscle both his budget and his tax-cut legto alter his tax or defense proposislation through Congress. Now, his advisers believe that his popuals. "They're going to flap around up there," said an administration larity and his clout with Congress could be badly damaged unless the current recession bottoms out by official, "and they're not going to be able to reach a consensus for a long time, and we have that time."

In this interim, according to the Reagan plan, members of Con-gress will have to duplicate the decision-making process that led Mr. Reagan to endorse the high deficit.

"The majority of people on the hill are saying this budget won't fly," said a Reagan adviser. fly," said a Reagan adviser.
"We've been through that debate
down bere for months. The president came down on the side of larger deficits than he would like as the best alternative — better than cutting defense or increasing 10-percent cut in income taxes taxes. Once the Congress has to sit

There are two points of vulnera-bility in the White House plan. One, Mr. Reagan's advisers concede, is that to delay passage of the budget resolution, the administration must get Congress to ap-prove a new debt ceiling. Such a measure, which is likely to come up for argument in April, would allow the government to borrow money to continue its operation pending passage of the budget

"That is a hurdle we have to get over," a Reagan adviser said. There, the dynamic switches" in favor of Congress, "and they can sort of force the action up there."
The White House must figure out a way to win passage of a higher budget ceiling while preventing a vote on this issue from emerging as a major test of strength on eco-nomic policy. The Reagan aide said the White House has not yet developed a tactical plan for this

fight.
The second point of vulnerability is that, given so much time, Democrats and nervous Republi-

down and face those choices, we ternative plan instead of the president's budget. Already, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the majority leader and There are two points of vulnerahas spoken well of the budget alteration proposed by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South-Carolina. Sen. Hollings wants to freeze military and social spending at the current level and delay the Reagan tax cut until the deficit

> An aide to Rep. James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of the House Budget Committee, added that critics of the Reagan budget may welcome the delaying tactic. "If the economic situation cootinues to slide," said Wilsoo Morris, spokesman for the Budget Committee, "the White House proposal will be less attractive rather than more attractive, and the Re-publicans on the Hill will become more and more restless and will seek to distance themselves from

> > **Dole Urges Action**

Sen. Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, chairman of the Finance Committee, said Saturday that the White House should push the budget instead of delaying it. "If I

were devising a strategy. I would move quickly to get a bipartisan consensus," he said. But, he added, such a consensus is probably im-possible unless Mr. Reagan agreed to some change in his plan to increase military spending while cutting taxes.

Bullish Talk The White House official quoted initially said the president is willing to consider only a compromise that "does not require a fun-damental retreat on taxes or de-fense." But this bullish talk, he added, is balanced by the knowledge that Mr. Reagan's hopes depend on an economic upturn.

White House polls show that Mr. Reagan's personal popularity remains strong. But, the adviser said, "There is no question there is slacking off of program and policy

approval."

"We long ago stopped talking about taking control of the House," the aide added in describing the political fallout of this slacking off. In every mid-term election since the Kennedy administration, the party of the president has lost an average of 38 seats, be said, unting that the White House's goal now is simply to avoid that level of disaster.

London Times publisher Rupert Murdoch, right, and aides, John Collier, left, and Bill Gillespie, on their way to a meeting with the printers' delegates over proposed job cuts.

#### Murdoch Sets Tuesday Deadline For Staffing Cuts at Times Papers

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch, the Australian press magnate and publisher, agreed Sunday to a 24-hour reprieve for The Times of London, the 197-year-old journal of the British establishment.

which he threatens to close.

Tuesday is now the deadline for agreement on Mr. Murdoch's demands for sweeping reductions in the paper's staff, according to a joint statement issued after all-day talks with union leaders.

Mr. Murdoch has said that will lose £15 million this year. He had demanded that the staff be cut from 2,600 to 2,000 and had demanded that the staff be cut from 2,600 to 2,000 and had said the the reserve travel he closed. said the the papers would be closed Monday if the unions did not agree to the reductions.

During Sunday's talks, print-union leaders pressed him to relax his deadline and temper his demands. Questioned by reporters as Sunday's talks broke up, Mr. Murdoch would not say whether he had compromised on his figure for the staff cuts.

The joint statement, read Sunday by Mr. Murdoch, said: "Prog-

ress has been made in some areas during today's talks on the future of The Times and The Sunday Times, In view of this, Mr. Murdoch has agreed to a request by the union leaders for an extension of 24 hours for discussions to be brought to a cooclu-

"In the event of these talks being successful, a further 24 hours will be given for the resolution of any inter-union matters that may arise."

#### First Major NATO Naval Exercise In Gulf of Mexico Is Set for March

WASHINGTON — The first major NATO naval exercise in the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida, between the U.S. mainland and Cuba, will be held between March 8 and 18, according to

Planning for the exercise, which will involve 28 ships and 80 aircraft from six NATO nations, is under way at NATO headquarters in Brussels, the sources say. Most of the aircraft will be operating from airfields on the U.S. mainland,

The exercise, called Safe Pass, will take place as the Reagan administration has begun to call attention to what it sees as a threat to allied shipping in any wartime emergency from Cuban or Soviet ships, planes and submarines operating in Caribbean or

Both Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in their annual reports to Congress this month on the U.S. military posture, have made a direct link between Cuba and the ability of the Umited States to reinforce its NATO allies in any crisis in Europe.
"In peacetime," Mr. Weinberger said in his report to Congress

"44 percent of all foreign trade tonnage and 45 percent of the crude oil imported into the United States pass through the Caribbean. In wartime, half of NATO's supplies would transit by sea from Gulf ports through the Florida straits and onward to En-

Because of this, the Joint Chiefs of Staff added, "Cuba would pose a significant threat to U.S. crisis-response capabilities." In the past, the only NATO operations in this region were carried out infrequently by the five or six ships that make up NATO's so-called standing naval force in the Atlantic. This includes single vessels from the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany

## El Salvador Outlines

**Massive Arms Needs** By Raymond Bonner

since the Sandinista revolution ew York Times Servio SAN SALVADOR - El Salvaoverthrew President Anastasio dor's minister of defense has told a Somoza in July, 1979, Western diplomats believe this to be the visiting U.S. congressional delegation that his army needs patrol boats, cargo planes, electronic sur-veillance equipment, 10 fighter jets and enough helicopters to simulta-At the time of the Nicaraguan revolution, about 3,000 members of Gen. Somoza's National Guard neously transport two battalions if it is to defeat the rebels.

The congressmen calculated that this would be 182 helicopters, and the total package would cost about half a billion dollars.

posed no major threat to the San-dinista regime. In southern Hon-duras, local politicians said the According to the U.S. legisla-tors, the minister, Gen. José Guillermo García, stressed he did not want additional U.S. advisers— there are 50 currently in the coun-Honduran Army turns a blind eye living in the region and at times even protects them as they return from incursions into Nicaragua. try - nor any U.S. ground troops. The delegation, which consisted of Reps. Thomas R. Harkin of Iowa, James L. Oberstar of Minnesota, both Democrats, and James

Nicaragna, fearing the exiles could eventually be used to head an invasion backed by the United K. Coyne, a Republican from Pennsylvania, concluded their three-day fact-finding mission here States, Honduras, Guatemala and with a news conference Friday. Argentina, has built up a 40,000-member army and a 70,000-mem-They were unanimous in their ber people's militia and has ac-quired Soviet-made tanks and sur-face-to-air missiles. This has

opposition to further military aid to El Salvador, primarily because of the human rights abuses by the Salvadoran armed forces.

"A land without justice," Rep. Oberster said, "sums up the El Salvador of today and the last 50 perses." The Miskito problem has only recently entered into the regional crisis. After the revolution, the

The congressmen were particu-

### crisis. After the revolution, the Sandinistas committed themselves to integrating the 100,000 or so Indian population, including the Miskitos, into the rest of the country. Almost immediately, the Indians began to resist control from Managua. Early in 1981 negotiations between the Sandinistas and the Indians collapsed, and the government, saving it had uncovered a **Latin Americans** Assail Vote Set For El Salvador

MANAGUA—A two-day meeting of Latin American political parties ended here with a statement assailing the planned elections in El Salvador and calling for "a negotiated solution" to the civil war there.

The statement Sanirday by delegates from 15 countries said the conditions for free elections in El Salvador do not exist because of political violence there, which is the "inheritance of half a century of pressure and flagrant human rights violations."

The statement said the elections of a consitutent assembly planned for next month are "an insult to the authentic electoral processes that democracy implies" and represent an attempt "to legitimize repression." It urged the United States "to put an end to its declared interventionist policy and to its economic support of the civil-ian-military junta" in El Salvador.

#### Blast at Managua Airport

MANAGUA (UPI) — Nicara-gua charged that U.S-trained terrorists planted a bomb that killed three airport workers shuttling lug-gage to the Managua terminal from a jet airliner that had arrived from New Orleans. The bomb, planted in a suitcase, exploded

larly critical of the accounts promilitary commanders about how at least 20 civilians died three weeks ago in San Antonio Abad.

As related by Rep. Harkin, a colonel told them that his men had set an ambush and the people were killed during a firelight with "uniformed subversives."

Friday, the congressmen visited the barrie of mud huts and tin shacks on the western edge of San Salvador where the incident occurred. Rep. Coyne said that a 60year-old woman told them her grandson was dragged out of his house by soldiers and later shot. Another woman said two of her sons died in the same manner.

#### Shootings Called Tahumane

The congressmen said they learned from the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador and U.S. Embassy personnel that most of the victims had been shot in the back of the head and many were dressed in night clothes.

Calling such military tactics "in-humane" and "violative of every decent society," Rep. Oberstar said the government of El Salvador should not have our military sup-

In response to a question, Rep. Oberstar said that there were also human rights abuses by the leftist-led rebels. "But the guerrillas aren't getting arms from the United States," he added.

The congressmen also asked Gen. García about reports that during a search-and-destroy operation last December, government soldiers killed several hundred civilians, including women, children and old people, living in Mozote and eight surrounding hamlets in the eastern province of Morzaán. Gen. García's answers were eva-

sive, Rep. Harkin said Thursday.

Based on his discussions with U.S. Embassy personnel and human rights groups here, Rep. Harkin concluded, There is every indication that innocent civilians were killed at the hands of the military. I do not know how many, he said, but they "did not die in firefights."

#### Cherches Oppose U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- More than 350 national and local religious leaders Sunday said that President Reagan has "compromised his moral responsibilities" and urged Congress to end all mili-tary aid to El Salvador, including the training of 1,600 Salvadoran troops in the United States.

In a letter to Congress, the church leaders said that Mr. Reagan's certification last month that El Salvador had met Congress' human rights conditions for continued military assistance was "a grave violation of the trust placed in the office of the chief executive." There is "overwhelming cuntrary evidence" to Mr. Reagan's assertion that El Salvador is moving to control human

## U.S. Finds Little European Backing For Its Policy on Central America

in Central America. France issued

a joint declaration with Mexico in

By Jonathan C. Randal Washington Past Service

PARIS - After more than a year of high-level diplomatie efforts, the Reagan administration appears to have failed in its bid to win broad support from the West European allies for its policies in Central In recent weeks, as American nf-

ficials have described the crisis in the region, particularly in El Salva-dor, in increasingly urgent terms, European politicians have shown

signs of becoming more outspoken in their criticism of U.S. policy.

Thursday, Premier Wilfried Martens of Belgium backed away from official U.S. suggestions that he had endorsed U.S. policy in El Salvador when he met Wednesday on behalf of the European Economic Community with President Reagan in Washington.

After the meeting, Mr. Reagan said, "We found great agreement

and support with regard to our position in El Salvador. Although Mr. Martens, standing

at Mr. Reagan's side, offered no disagreement, upon returning to Brussels Saturday he told journal-ists that he and Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans had "explained exactly what our position was," Mr. Martens added: "Mr. Tindemans explained again this morning that we did not approve as such the

Despite U.S. lobbying, only one West European government — Britain's — has accepted President ec nadoleon *D*uarte to send observers to El Salvador to monitor the March 28 election. In recent weeks, at least six countries that had been lobbied by

the U.S. administration — Greece, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, and now Belgium — have publicly refused to send abservers. In Washington, the Organization of American States last week agreed to send a three-member ob-server delegation to the elections. A State Department spokesman said 12 countries have expressed interest in sending observers, but only five have announced publicly that they will do so — Egypt, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Colombia and Britain.

#### U.S., U.K. Return Disputed Gold to Czechoslovakia

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia has taken possession of 18.4 metric tons of gold under an agreement signed last month with the United States and Britain, Prague radio said Sunday.

The return Sanurday ended a dispute over the gold bars and coms seized by Germany during World War II and confiscated by the Allies at the war's end. Its value has been estimated at about \$247 million, based on current perounce market prices.

The radio said a Czechoslovak

representative took control of the gold Samrday in Geneva and oversaw its transport to Prague.

Britain and the United States had been holding the gold pending

agreement on settlements for property nationalized in the Communist takeover in 1948. The agree-ment, signed Jan. 29, provided for Czechoslovakia to pay \$130 million to the two countries as compensarion to persons and compa-nies whose property was appropri-

DIAMONDS



at the Diamond Club Bidg.

Gold Medal

France's Socialist government in Europe is the criticism as loud was never asked because of its public disapproval of U.S. policy

August recognizing the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front as being repre-sentative of the Salvadoran people and calling for negotiations. In Britain, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been criticized harshly by opposition politicians for her support of Reagan policies. Her government announced

Wednesday that it will send two observers to El Salvador for the In Italy, where the government has said butle about Mr. Reagan's policy on Central America, Socialist leader Bettino Craxi, who op-poses it, has been so critical of that silence that some observers question how long be will keep the So-

#### dolini, a Christian Democrat. **Diversion From Poland**

At the same time, in the view of some European observers, U.S. policy has given the Soviet Union and European Communists an opportunity to divert attention from Poland.

Although Socialists in and out of power have taken a leading role opposing Mr. Reagan on Cenitral America, perhaps nowhere else the United States.

From President Franccois Mitterrand down, France's Socialists
have preached the need for a Euro-

pean "third force," at least on the political and diplomatic levels, to separate the combatants in Central America and help the United States find a political solution. Whatever the Reagan adminis-

tration's impatience with the Mit-terrand government, U.S. officials are perceived as having played down their displeasure. In part, that thesis reflects the administration's satisfaction with strong French backing for its tough anti-Soviet views.

However, U.S. officials are known to be angry with French de-cisions -- made without prior consultation - to recognize the Salvadoran guerrillas and to sell \$15.8 millioo in arms to Nicaragua, as

cialists in the fragile, five-party co-alition of Premier Giovanni Spawell as to send aid to Vietnam.

At their latest meeting, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and his French counterpart, Claude Cheysson, appear to have

misunderstood each other.

The French said Mr. Haig described French-U.S. differences over Central America as "peanuts" and thus unimportant. But the Americans claim that Mr. Haig was trying to tell Mr. Cheysson that France's interest in the region was "peanuts" compared to that of

#### Scientists Protest Soviet Visa Refusal

LONDON - Scientists from 13 European countries have sent a telegram to the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow protesting the alleged refusal by Soviet authorities to allow a Jewish professor to emigrate to Israel.

According to the dispatch, cop-ies of which were circulated to the London press, Soviet authorines have refused permission to David Goldfarb, a professor of molecular

genetics, to leave the country, claiming he is in possession of state secrets. The scientists, who include 13 Nobel Prize winners, said they did not believe Mr. Gold-farb had done any secret work. The telegram was signed by 176 biologists and was sent to the

academy late Saturday from Loodon, according to Mr. Goldfarb's son, Alex, who emigrated to Israel in 1975, He said his father, 62, has diabetes and is in general poor



Who wouldn't want to be in your shoes? Especially when those feet will be taking you to the famous In most countries there's no three-cheese markets, flower auctions, minute minimum on self-dialed cal gorgeous canals, windmills, and a Van Gogh or two. So share it all with your family and friends back home. But before you make that call, here are some guilder-saving tips. SAVE ON SURCHARGES

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on! There are other ways to save money. SAVE WITH A SHORTIE

minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the callback from the States with dollars. not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid

surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS Always check to see whether the

country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now that you've learned to walk

on wood, you've saved a little shoe leather. And now that you've learned the calling tips, you'll find it easy to foot the phone bill.



Reach out and touch someone

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## **Poland: Everybody Loses**

In the matter of Poland, everyone is losing. Although its spirit lives, Solidarity has been crusbed. Although the Poles go to work, their production is abysmal. General Jaruzelski's martial law preserves a surface calm, hut his ministers tremble at underground pamphlets that warn, "The winter is yours but the spring will be ours."

The Russians may be rid of open rebellion but are hard put to keep Poland and the rest of Eastern Europe solvent. The Western democracies have exposed the bankruptcy of Communism, but also their own reluctance to pay a price for promoting freedom. The Reagan administration's greatest confrontation with Soviet tyranny finds it considering a boycott of vodka and caviar while paying Poland's debts - so as to make it less "dependent" on the Kremlin.

One fact explains these paradoxes. In East and West, the ideologies of the day have scant relevance to the prevailing political economies. Soviet-style workers' states cannot make workers produce enough even to feed themselves without great infusions of capital and technology from the West. The capitalist states cannot keep their great farms and factories profitable without begging and bribing the East to buy their goods.

Thus the American and Soviet worlds struggle to find a commercial fit while their armies keep Europe rigidly divided. The two worlds cannot afford unending hostility, nor find a civilized hasis of collaboration.

Poland demonstrates the problem, and dramatizes the root difficulty. As long as the Soviet system holds half of Europe only by force - depriving its people of prosperity and freedom - it hlocks the evolution of economic, cultural and political integration. Western bankers may want a totalitarian order to protect their loans, but tyrannized workers will not be made to repay them.

The deeper Soviet default is political. The highest Western interest, therefore, is to keep pressing for peaceful political change in the East. That means making tyranny more expensive and offering reward for change. And that, in turn, means the West has to bear the short-term costs of pressure tactics to promote the long-term benefits of détente.

Yet, two months into the Polish crisis, the West remains divided. Just as the Poles reveal they will not, after all, lift martial law soon or keep their promise to negotiate with Solidarity, Reagan declares himself the prisoner of American farmers, West German bankers and French pipeline workers. What good is a general held hostage by his troops?

The high ground in this contest is money - the credit that Poland and the Soviet bloc require to raise their people above subsistence levels. They already owe \$70 billion, most of which they cannot repay; they need to borrow billions more.

As long as private bankers hold half this debt, they will not only refuse to call the loans but insist on writing more. The way to hargain with debt for strategic ends is to concentrate it in government hands. Sooner or later, the Western governments will have to hail out their banks anyway. Waiting dissi-

pates the political dividends. Freed of the fear of a banking panic, the West could offer Moscow very clear choices: much more credit for Poland in return for a fair deal for Solidarity; more credit and trade for the Soviet Union in return for an easier atmosphere throughout Eastern Europe; a stable evolution or real default and massive disruption. Years of spring, or winter.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**Budget Deficits Do Matter** 

Now that President Reagan confronts an unprecedented run of dozen-digit deficits, he has taken up the sometime cry of liberals that deficits don't really matter. If only the economy will grow fast enough and Congress will cut spending hard enough, they will begin to shrink, he predicts, and do little damage. Few share the president's faith. But, in any case, the size of his gamble clearly turns on that old question: Do deficits matter?

History suggests that government deficits are, in fact, neither good nor bad for economic health. Their effect depends, crucially, on the vigor of the private economy and on the kind of monetary policy being practiced by the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Reagan is right, therefore, to argue that deficits themselves do not cause inflation, high interest rates, lower productivity or monetary profligacy. And he is right to point out that the immediate effect of deficit spending is stimulative rather than crippling to the economy. So some of the old Reagan alarm - and demagoguery - about so much red ink is, indeed, best forgotten.

But at this moment and in the years ahead, that is far from the whole story. For the huge deficits that Mr. Reagan risks are destined to hit the economy at the worst possible time just as it recovers from a recession that has only begun to hring inflation under control.

The heavy government borrowing in 1983 and thereafter that his strategy decrees would thus run directly into the Federal Reserve Board's unrelenting anti-inflation measures - tight controls on the supply of money and credit. And from that collision can come only higher interest rates, which are bound to impede investment in the private economy.

Indeed, the billions in potential savings -

and investment - that Mr. Reagan hoped to generate by reducing tax rates would only be sucked up again by the Treasury's heavy borrowing. The Treasury can afford to pay any interest rate, but it will be bidding them up and crowding out private borrowers.

A pressured Federal Reserve might then still try to avoid the collision by again expanding the money supply faster. But that would only trade lower interest rates for a new surge of double-digit inflation.

One way or the other, the huge deficits are incompatible with stable recovery.

President Reagan may rail against these established lessons of economics. But he can hardly deny the effect they have on others. In expectation of his big-deficit budgets, interest rates are already moving higher, despite the recession. They began to climb the moment he advertised his new tolerance of red ink. Some analysts estimate that the rise in long-term rates, only since November, has already wiped out the benefit Mr. Reagan hoped to achieve by enlarging the depreciation allowances for husiness last year.

There is no scientific way of choosing a tolerable level of deficits for the next few years. But there has to be a perceptible and significant decline in future government borrowing if private investment is to have the benefit of lower interest rates.

Of the three incompatible promises he made in seeking the presidency, Mr. Reagan clearly feels that unbalanced budgets are the least crime. He prefers to keep his word about drastically cutting individual tax rates and increasing military spending. But the president chose wrong and needs now to be persuaded to yield on the other two.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## On Humble-Origins Chic

American political life must be the only social environment in which, typically, you spend the first 40 years fighting your way out of borderline poverty and hardship and into country cluh posh, and the second 40 years bragging about how poor you used to be.

Sometimes the thing becomes competitive. House Speaker O'Neill and President Reagan, for example, are at it again. Last June, one budget cycle ago, Mr. O'Neill zinged Ronald Reagan about not understanding working people and Mr. Reagan zinged back that he was "trying to find out something about [the speaker's] boyhood, because we didn't live on the wrong side of the tracks, but we lived so close to them that we could hear the whistle real loud." He knew the working class well, the president insisted.

Well, that one dissolved, as these nasty exchanges between the president and the speaker tend to, in a shower of aw-shuckses and endearments. But another budget has produced another round. This time we have what Mr. O'Neill calls a "Beverly Hills budget." The speaker also said that Mr. Reagan had "forgotten his roots" and had "associat-

ed with the country club style." To which the president replied with speculation about where Mr. O'Neill plays his golf, if not at a country club. And so forth.

Humble-origins chic, of course, has been the political fashion since long before these two contenders were on the scene. Some politicians (Hubert Humphrey, to take a case) transform their recollection of poverty into an abiding concern to spare others its anxieties and deprivations. Others incorporate the experience into their political outlook mainly for its value as evidence that a determined would-be escapee can make it over the fence in the great land of America.

It is the resulting public philosophies and programs, not a contest as to who is or was more of a workingman's workingman, that matter. The White House is not a workingclass place, and that tax break that Speaker O'Neill just belped to give himself and his congressional colleagues is not something that your average hard hat either gets or gets to vote into law for himself. We think someone should change the subject.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### Feb. 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Political Strain in Cuba

HAVANA - The Liberals, representing the illiterate, turbulent masses, are confidently awaiting full control of the government, while the Conservative element is hoping, almost in despair, that the American administration will give some sign that an expression from them will be welcome and that they will be assured of protection if they tell what the industrious population really wants. The American government takes the ground that it must regard the Liberals as the real representatives of the whole Cuban people if no others speak out. Perhaps this is logical, but it must lead to a revolution and final annexation, which many of the Conservatives believe is the administration's real purpose.

1932: Brilliant Chinese Victory

SHANGHAI — Japanese military prestige suf-fered a formidable setback when the Chinese launched a surprise counter-offensive and drove the invaders out of Kiangwan village, the occupation of which Gen. Uyeda's troops had celebrated a few hours before with an elaborate flagraising ceremony. By their hrilliant recapture of the tactical point on the Shanghai-Woosung railroad, which they had lost after terrific fighting some 24 hours earlier, the Chinese dealt their enemy a stunning blow. The spearhead of the great offensive was broken, and Gen. Uyeda's prospective "march on Nanking" collapsed. The Japanese were taken completely off their guard,

and lost 13 killed and 116 wounded.



## Dispute in Reagan's Team, Drift in Its Policy

WASHINGTON — The leak of notes from Secretary of State Haig's weekly staff meetings gives off a bad odor. For one thing, it is unpleasant even to an eager reporter like myself to see informal and sensitive government discussions published for no visibly higher purpose of journalistic service than to display that leaks continue

It appears to be another round in the fierce melee of fighting for foreign policy turn which most spectacularly pits Haig against Defense Secretary Weinberger. Whoever expected to gain from the gambit, the effect shows that the great foreign policy battle within the administration still rages, and that President Reagan is still unwilling or unable to arbitrate and impose decisions. trate and impose decisions.

The consequence of dispute is drift, contra-diction and uncertainty. The Haig-Weinberger tiffs have been going on for more than a year, and while they originally seemed to stem more from personality and a reach for pre-eminence than from real policy conflict, they have devel-

oped into rival approaches to substance.
The recent flap about the sale of sophisticated weapons to Jordan and the direction of U.S. relations with Israel is an example. Another is what seems to be a peculiar trade-off on policy toward Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador against policy on Poland, the Soviet Union and the Western allies.

Haig is a good deal more sensitive to prob-lems of keeping the alliance together than is Weinberger, who seems to think the Euro-peans can be bludgeoned into following America's lead, so Haig chooses Central America and Cuba to demonstrate his anti-Communist machismo. Weinberger, with the worried mili-tary commanders behind him, is more sensitive to the danger of losing public support for de-fense spending if the war in El Salvador is escalated or Americans get into combat, so he proves his toughness on the European issue.

By Flora Lewis

Each fights firm in the area where the other will bear the main responsibility for backlash, and the White House faces the damage. The administration knows its initial struc-

ture for White House decision-making on for-eign policy worked poorly. Richard Allen, instructed to be a low-key national security adviser, lacked the power and the personality to coordinate elashing views and give the presi-dent a balanced basis for decision. Now Allen has been replaced by the president's old friend, William Clark. As the White House explains it. the system is also changed. Clark has direct access to Reagan, and there will be less reli-ance on written reports for the president.

The National Security Council will hold more frequent formal meetings, where the secretaries argue in front of each other, the security adviser summarizes the issues, and the president listens and questions until be is ready to take a stand. The theory is that live debate will make it easier to forge con-

flicting views into policy.

It probably will be easier for Reagan, who doesn't like paperwork. It conceivably could reduce Haig's and Weinberger's compulsion to sound off behind each other's backs by encouraging face-to-face confrontation, but their

rivalry is too intense to make that likely.

It obviously cannot improve presentation of
the complex detail which ought to go into policy formulation, or lead to greater clarity and oherence of thought on fundamentals.

The operation of the National Security Council and its staff has been a dilemma for several administrations. When the adviser is strong and keen to dominate, he either eclipses the secretary of state and short-circuits the bureasseracy, as Henry Kissinger did, or gets into quarrels and competition with them as Zbig-niew Brzezinski did with Cyrus Vance.

But when he is weak and limited in power, essential coordination and imposition of a well-defined policy line fail unless the president has both the expertise and desire

The Staff

May Be

Broken

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The White House stall was one of the hidden assets that made Rouald Reagan's first year such a success.

But events have bent that staff al-

most out of recognition.

The troiks structure has been

shattered, and all three members

Edwin Mosse, the president's counselor, designed the system that went into effect last year, and

was top man in the troits. He re-served to himself major policy is-sues in domestic and international

affairs. He kept most foreign poli-cy on a back burner by playing off Secretary of State Haig against Secretary of Defense Weinberger.

He thus focused attention on the

economic program that had emerged fully developed from the 1980 campaign. By making good on campaign promises to reduce taxes and spending, Reagan achieved a major plus in the first eight months of last year.

But Meese has been forced to abandon control over the capital page.

sbandon control over foreign poli-

cy within the White House. He has

been obliged to drop his chief for-eign policy lieutenant, former Na-tional Security Adviser Richard Allen. His senior aide in domestic affairs, Martin Anderson, has re-signed. Rumors continue that

signed. Rumors continue that

signed. Rumors continue that Meese may leave the White House for a Cabinet post.

James Baker, the second man io the troika, is responsible for managing such functional business as relations with Congress and the press. Although he is under attack by right-wingers for his long-standing ties with Vice President George Bush. Baker and his lieutenants

Bush, Baker and his lieutenants have not been damaged by the fire from that quarter. Many even think that he will eventually domi-

nate the White House staff. But Baker is in the position of

the advisers to Lyndon Johnson

who gentled him into the Vietnam

War and then tried to turn him

around without success, Baker or-

ganized the key votes won by the

president in Congress on economic policy last year. That victory has turned Pyrrhic with the record

Baker and his aides tried to or-ganize a process for turning the president around in the prepara-

tion of this year's budget. As a re-

sult, the president made a series of

decisions - no defense cuts; no

new taxes; more cuts in social spending, including some in enti-tlements. Although each decision

was close at the margin, the total

budget package added up to a monster. So Baker bears every re-

sponsibility for the budget deficits set up last year, and the terrible problems of cutting them this year. Moreover, his chief ally, Budget Director David Stockman, is imp

ing. Stockman understood early

the problem created by the success of 1981. He tried to go public with his misgivings in the famous Atlantic Monthly interviews. But he then allowed himself to be seen taking it all back "in the

woodshed" with the president.

Now Stockman is subject to withering fire. Virtually every question from Congress and the

press carries elements of the old.

unanswerable conundrum: Can

you believe a liar when he says he's

telling the truth?
Michael Deaver, the third mem-

ber of the troika, has been respon-

sible for what he calls "the body."

He kept the president in good

shape and good spirits throughout

last year. In particular, Reagan was up for all the major speeches

that preceded the key congression-

al votes on economic policy.

But Deaver has made known

that he will be leaving the White

House at the end of this year. This

year, moreover, Deaver will have

to work in an arena much less fa-

miliar to him and the president -

foreign affairs. Reagan will be in Europe in June for a summit meet-

ing of industrial countries, and an-

other summit session of the NATO heads of government. There is at least a chance that he will be hav-

ing a meeting with Leonid Bre

zhnev in the coming year.

The shift to foreign policy has already been signaled by the arriv-

al of a fourth man at the top level

of the White House structure. Wil-

liam Clark, a former chief of staff

to Reagan when he was governor of California, who is senior to both

Meese and Deaver in service to the

president, has gone to the White House to replace Allen as national

security adviser. Clark has been

given the whole foreign policy portfolio, and he has direct access

to the president. Some see him eventually taking over from Messe

as a kind of deputy president.
But Judge Clark has to bring

himself up to speed on a wide range of recondite matters. He has

to build a staff. He has to harness

two strongly independent men. Haig and Weinberger. On top of

all that, he has to engage the president personally in foreign policy. For the year ahead, accordingly,

So to all the president's other

difficulties there is now added one

not previously apparent, Reagan

he has a full plate.

budget deficits of this year.

have been weakened.

to do much of the job himself.

Foreign policy now is involved in almost every area of government concern and cannot be the exclusive preserve of diplomats. Trade, budget and monetary policy, agriculture, avia-tion, energy, to name a few, all have a foreign policy component, and defense is entirely about relations with the rest of the world.

As Haig is quoted in the leaked notes, "We never articulated our defense strategy in a coherent way," and there is a "perception in country that we're just sinking bucks into defense authors. defense without an overall strategy." The purpose of defense strategy is to support national policy, and it cannot make much sense if the policy is uncertain.

On the whole, the State Department comes eloser to understanding the real world than its rivals and critics in the administration. But that is not much help when issues have to be fought out again and again. Continuity and

rought out again and again. Continuity and predictability, the requisites for effective foreign policy, are lost.

Robert Ellsworth, a former under secretary of defense and a manager of Richard Nixon's 1968 campaign, points out that a bipartisan group could be formed in the Senate which would help develop a sustainable foreign policy for six to 10 years. Such a group could also limit personal arguments within the administration by imposing a definition of what courses are politically seasible.

The effort is not made because the Reagan administration prefers a partisan approach. So the Senate cannot help full the gaps in thinking through the problems and how to face them. There is a disturbing void, and noisy argument does not relieve it.

## On This Evidence, a Healthy Pope

By Don A. Schanche

L IBREVILLE, Gabon — When Pope John Paul II slowly mounted the steps of a tall, make-shift altar last Sunday in the infield of a former racetrack in Kaduna, northern Nigeria, he appeared to falter. His perspiring face, which had been drawn and pallid since the attempt on his life nine months ago, was flushed.

Some longtime Vatican watchers who accompanied the once-robust pontiff on his eight-day, four-nation West African journey ex-pressed alarm. Only three days into the arduous schedule that would require him to preside over eight Masses, deliver more than 30 speeches and stand for hours in heavy vestments in humid tropical heat, the pope's vitality appeared to have drained away.

But a few minutes later, after be took his place on a canopy-shaded throne, Pope John Paul's color returned to normal. If anything, he appeared healthier than he had when the papal plane left Rome

The pontiff went on to conduct an outdoor Mass, including the or-dination of 92 Nigerian priests. that lasted more than three hours. While many, including more than one Vatican priest in his entourage, slipped away from the cere-mony to the air conditioning of a nearby hotel, the supreme pastor

–Letters

Soul Medicine

Leo Kartman (Letters, Jan. 30,-31), commenting on anti-Semitism, quite rightly remarks that "nothing has changed." Anti-Semitism seems to be a chronic disease of the soul. Where cancer is con-

cerned, science has made tremen-

dous progress since the beginning

of this century, wheo my father

was a professor of medicine. Per-

haps some day a doctor will be

able to locate the soul of the pa-

Nuclear Power

l applaud the editorial oo the oil situation ("Helping the Glut to Last," 1HT, Feb. 11) but deplore

Letters intended for publica-tion should be addressed "Letters

to the Editor," and must include

the writer's address and signa-

ture. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value

the views of readers who submit

ESTHER DELCOURT.

tient and remove the tumor.

of the Roman Catholic Church jolting rides through the press of ecstatic crowds, standing in open seemed to gain strength.

From that day on, until the end of the journey on Friday, the pope Land Rovers, heavily gowned in white silken robes that became kept to a pace that exhausted men half his age, yet he never seemed to flag. The 61-year-old man, whose favorite pre-papal sport was skiing. did not bounce up from a kneeling position as quickly as he used to. and the heat and dust were bur-densome to him and to the more than a million Africans who flocked to see him. But his health clearly was oo longer a problem.

In Cotonou, Benin, he rushed to the slumped form of an African admirer who had fainted from heat and excitement as President Mathieu Kerekou led the papal entourage along a quarter-mile red-carpeted receiving line. The pope had bent and was lifting the fallen African when sides relieved him of that burden.

In Libreville he kneit upon arrival to kiss the ground and re-bounded almost like an athlete bounded almost like an amere without the help of papel assistants who had become accustomed to gently lifting him on occasion in Rome. In Lagos, Nigeria's chaotic capital, he bent easily to kiss Polish children assembled in the local archbishop's garden, and appeared ready to join in games if the occa-sion had been a more festive one. And day after day he endured

its silence on one factor which,

more than any other, could help to achieve this highly desirable reso-lution of the medium- and long-

term energy crisis.

Is it not high time we directed

attention toward defusing and disavowing the public and political

anxieties that have been intention-

ally and maliciously created with

regard to nuclear electric power?

According to the record, nuclear

power is overwhelmingly the

cleanest, cheapest and safest way

Overpaid Coaches

Lee Mitgang reports (1HT, Jan. 28) the laments of sundry college professors at the alarmingly high salaries and fringe benefits paid

to college coaches. Prof. Wilfred

Kaplan is quoted as saying it is "mevitable" but "a sad sidelight on American society." It is my view that it is neither. The respon-

sibility for the cultural develop-

ment of the alumni rested with the

university, and the distorted im-

portance of university athletic

American society but on the fail-ure of universities.

Antibes, France,

rograms is not a reflection oo

W.W. SCHWARTZMANN,

we know to generate electricity.
W.R. KEAGY.

Küsnacht, Switzerland.

quickly soiled from sweat and dust. He walked lightly up the steps to dozens of altars and greeting platforms to stand patiently and amiably in the oppressive heat while hosts like Kerekou - a nominal Catholic, traditional animist and romantie Marxist — delivered banal welcomes or political oratory, using the pope's presence to enhance themselves. "The man is amazing, It's as though he's trying to prove to all of us that he can still do what he

used to," said Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, the Lithuanian-American who acts as advance man and bodyguard on papal trips. On Thursday, the pope took his pastoral message of peace and so-cial justice to Equatorial Guinea, a nation of Catholics who have suf-

fered more than most of the world's religious communities. The country is just recovering from the ravages of a brutal dictatorship. During his seven and a half-hour visit, the pontiff said the church wanted to offer "its assistance toward the moral elevation of the people, its work in favor of reconciliation of spirits and its service in the fields of edu-

cation and services." The pope's two doctors, an Italian and a Pole, discreetly refused to comment when reporters tried to question them about the pontiff's health, but neither appeared unduly concerned about it. In some of the motorcades they did not even insist on the customary

precaution of an ambulance. For this correspondent, new to the Vatican entourage and, like most others, exhausted by the 20hour days of the papal mission to Africa, the best professional as-sessment of Pope John Paul's physical coodition came from an unusual source in oorthern Nigeria. Dr. Jerzy Wieczorek is a surgeon who has been working in Nigeria for four years under a contract between the Polish and Ni-

gerian governments. "I met the pope once when he



was skiing in Poland" in 1972, said Wieczorek. "I was at a little restaurant with my daughter when two skiers came in and a nun rushed up to one of them and kissed his hands. He was bishop of Krakow then, I met him on the slopes, too. He was an excellent skier, a very

After the pope was shot last May 13 by a Turkish terrorist in St. Peter's Square, the Polish surgeon said, he was appalled by what appeared to be the pope's slow recovery from surgery and its complications. Even when he saw the pope on television as the Various plane arrived in Leges Wiescock

At the racetrack in Kaduna. Wicczorek saw the pontiff close up when the papal Land Rover paused and the pope blessed a Solidarity banner that the surgeon and some of his fellow expatriates were holding aloft. "He looked wonderful," Wieczorek marveled, "and I say that as a surgeon, not just as a Catholic Pole. He acted the way he always has, smiling and singing with the crowd."

D1982, The New York Times.

plane arrived in Lagos, Wieczorek later recounted, he asked himself: "What has happened to this chap? He looks so worn out."

has to lean on a staff that is bent and may even be broken. ©1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

#### NTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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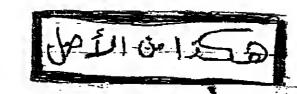
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Thousands of supporters of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe demonstrated in central Salisbury.

## Mistrust and Sense of Vulnerability Seen in Mugabe Purge of Nkomo

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service
SALISBURY — When Zimbabwe became independent 22 months ago, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had an absolute major-ity in Parliament but Joshua Nko-mo still had one of the country's two guerrilla armies under arms. Thus a possible alternative to a political compact was renewed civil

That risk had greatly receded by the time the prime minister dis-missed Mr. Nkomo, who was minister without portfolio, and three of his supporters from the Cabinet last week. But it had not entirely

The danger is that the political purge, provoked most immediately by the discovery of buried weap-ons on a farm controlled by Mr. Nkomo and elements of his minority Patriouc Front, could lead in a chain reaction to a renewal of tensions and possibly even conflict between the two factions of former guerrillas that have been merged to form Zimbabwe's new national

Slightly more than one-third of the 60,000 troops in the national army, including many of its best officers, are alumni of the old Zimbahwe People's Revolutionary Army, the Nkomo force in the struggle against white minority

If they get the idea in the com-ing days and weeks that they are liable to be purged the way their former leader was, the army's frag-ile unity could shatter as it did when the two factions turned their weapons on each other for a few days last February, leaving more than 300 people dead.

The prime minister clearly indicated that he did not intend to take reprisals against former Nkomo guerrillas in the army, but he left open the possibility that "a few" would have to be charged in connection with the hiding of the

If the eddies of political mistrust that brought the coalition down lead to the removal of some senior officers, all former Nkomo fighters are likely to feel threatened.

A year ago Mr. Mugabe had units in reserve from the old Rhodesian Army to quell the fight-ing between his and Mr. Nkomo's former everrillas. But those units have also been merged into the na-

Given the obvious fragility of have been deepening in recent

quences of a collapse there, why did Mr. Mugabe decide to push Mr. Nkomo over the edge by putconstruction on the discovery of the arms cache? Mr. Mugabe's answer was that the discovery provided conclusive proof of what had previously been only a theory: that Mr. Nkomo's appetite for power had caused him to prepare for a

But the evidence that the prime minister judged to be conclusive appeared to many to be hardly

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

more persuasive than Mr. Nkomo's own protests of injured inno-cence that be had never known anything about the buried arms.

In recent months former Nkomo guerrillas had been leading army search teams to buried weapons at assembly points used by their guerrilla units before they were disbanded. According to Mr. Mn-gabe's own figures, the discovery on the farm added fewer than 600 rifles and 200 heavier weapons, including seven Soviet-made surfaceto-air missiles, to the stockpile of arms previously recovered.

It was a sizable cache but hardly enough for a conp. Former com-manders of the old Nkomo force have indicated that it was buried at the time of last year's fighting for purely defensive purposes, an explanation that sounds plausible to most detached analysts but that the prime minister and his supporters seemed to reject out of

It has been suggested that Mr. real and imagined. power play to hasten the achievement of the one-party state that be has often said he wants. But driving the other major party into op-position appears to set back that aim rather than advance it.

Mr. Mugabe has always said that he wants the merger of the two parties to be voluntary. Now he appears to have created a situation in which it could only be accomplished by force. The question is whether that was his intention.

It seems more likely that the prime minister's underlying mis-trust of Mr. Nkomo, dating back nearly 20 years, merged with his sense of vulnerability to outside threats and plots, which seems to

The Robert Mugabe who won wide admiration at bome and abroad by preaching "reconciliation" has recently tended to dwell

on conspiracies. Friday evening, he met for two hours with 80 white business and professional leaders and sketched for them again — as he had not done before a white audience for many months — his vision of a thriving, ponracial Zimhabwe.

On other occasions, Mr. Mu-gabe has almost seemed to be slipping into the siege mentality of his white neighbors in South Africa. A dozen or so people, including a white member of Parliament, have been detained without charge under laws that the old Ian D. government copied from South Africa.

One explanation advanced is that disconsolate whites, Nkomo followers and the few remaining supporters of Bishop Abel T. Muzorewa, the last prime minister before independence, are suspected of planning separately or together to advance a South African program of "destabilization."

Sporadic and unexplained acts of violence have occurred, so Mr. Mugabe does not lack reasons for concern. In December, for in-stance, a powerful bomh demol-ished his party headquarters in central Salisbury, killing four per-

In this climate, there was apparently no temptation to play down the issue of the hidden arms in the interest of national unity. But, having ousted Mr. Nkomo, Mr. Mugabe has increased the number of his opponents and the opportunities for mistrust and conspiracies,

#### Pledge by Nkomo

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe (AP) - Mr. Nkomo pledged here Saturday to work for peace, while in other parts of the country, both his Mr. Mugabe's supporters

"I am back to where I was 22 months ago," Mr. Nkomo said, referring to independence in April, 1980, "I am now not struggling to build Zimbabwe but to make sure that it does not disintegrate."
About 200 of his backers

marched Saturday through Salishury in the first public show of support since his dismissal. About 8,000 people in the town of Gatooma demonstrated in support of Mr. Mugabe, press reports said.

## Rapid Growth of Cities A Troubling Problem For India Development

By Michael T. Kaufman New York Times Service

NEW DELH1 - Indian demoraphers poring over the results of last year's national census are reporting that the suddenly burgeoning growth of major cities represents a more troublesome statistic than the overall steady population rise with its evocations of Malthu-

In the last 10 years, hundreds of Indian citles have grown in population by around 40 percent. Some urban settlements bave tripled in size. The ties keeping poor peasants in their villages have loosened radically, and most cities are growing at least twice as fast as the country's overall population. Ashis Bose, an internationally

known demographer and the au-thor of "India Urhanization," said the flood to the cities that had been predicted 30 years ago is fi-nally taking place in many parts of the country.

For years, he explained in an in-

terview, the pattern of urbanization in India ran counter to the trends occurring in countries like Mexico, Brazil and some African countries where industrialization resulted in almost immediate mirations from the countryside to the cities

There have been a number of sociological studies by Indians and foreigners that sought to account for the relative immobility of the Indian rural masses by stressing such cultural factors as Hindn fears of caste pollution and the ties and benefits of an extended family

Mr. Bose finds such explana-dons superficial. What we are seeing is proof that rural misery is a necessary but not sufficient impetus for migration," he said.
"What is also needed is a village

man or a caste brother who is established in a city and can help the newcomer. It is a classic example of chain migration and such a process takes time to gain momentum, but when it does it accelerates quickly.

Evidence of Mr. Bose's explana-tion comes readily to hand. All the newspaper vendors in Delhi come from the Salem district of Tamil Nadu more than a thousand miles away. The construction workers laboring round the clock in the capi-tal to finish arenas and botels for next fall's Asian Games come from the states of Rajasthan and Orissa. The thousands of men who pedal hicycle rickshas are all recent newcomers from several districts in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh. In the major cities, there are colonies of newcomers united by language and custom.

In the shabby bungalow from which he directs the world's largest census operation, Pedatala Padmanabha reviewed some of the preliminary findings in terms of ban settlements in India grew in the last decade but the greatest growth came in the largest settle-

Three more cities were added to the number of urban settlements with more than 1 million people. There are now 12, ranging from Calcutta with 9.165,650 people to Jaipur, the city of pink palaces in Rajasthan with a population of just over 1 million.

Mr. Bose said such growth figures show two prevailing patterns. He noted that the rate of growth for a city like Bangalore, which is industrializing rapidly, is running ahead of the rate for Calcutta. where investment has stagnated and the influx largely reflects the impoverishment of the country-

Cities such as Calcutta or Patna in Bihar, which offer scant employment opportunities, now run the risk of becoming swamps of poverty in which the huge masses of unemployed simply overwhelm the already meager resources.

Mr. Bose also sees signs of hope in the urbanization figures. He regards cities as places where repressive and regressive social patterns are quickly transformed.

"On a crowded bus in the city no one asks the person sitting next to them his caste as they would in a village," he said.

He noted that the problem of chronic unemployment and un-deremployment could be ignored hy governments largely because it was so diffuse, spread in pockets over largely remote expanses. As large groups of disaffected people gather in cities, their demands for jobs, housing, education, transpor-tation and health care will not be so easy to parry or dismiss.

At the moment, the urhan population makes up 23 percent of India's population, up more than 3 percent in the last 10 years, a period when the overall population rose by almost 300 million. The trend is still acceleration and it is trend is still accelerating, and it is being recognized by the National Planning Commission as it seeks to allocate investments.

For a country like India, exploding urhanization presents yet another problem for a national development effort that is necessarily contradictory.

One of the recent efforts of the

government of Prime Minister In-dira Gandhi has been to stimulate greater productivity so that the country can better compete in world markets for investment capital. But every mechanical or tech-nological advance that improves the productivity of labor costs

Another goal seems to be to free the urban-based economy from governmental regulations while stepping up social assistance in the countryside. Although a number of conomists are discussing such a strategy, no one has yet come up with concrete plans for the kind of rural development that would keep tadian peasants on-farms and proglote orderly growth and investment in the cities.

Neither government duress nor tal seem likely to divert or thwart the buman tide. The hope of the demographers, which they say is sustained by human experience, is simply that the greatest number of people will go to the areas of greatest opportunity, and that it will all work out over the decades.

## U.S. Environmentalist NEW YORK - Rene Dubos, a

bacteriologist who brought a pro-found bumanity to the study of en-vironmental pollution, died Saturday on his 81st birthday.

gens to lecture and write full time

#### OBITUARIES

of Life," was published last fall.

Aside from a period from 1942, to 1944 when he was professor of tropical medicine at Harvard Medical School, his scientific career was spent at the Rockefeller Institute and Rockefeller University. In

achievement in immunology.
In the 1960s, Mr. Dubos was writing more about environmental depredations than about his specialty. The book he wrote with Barbara Ward, "Only One Earth," served as the basis for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm and is still cited as a fundamental work in the field.

Mr. Dubos wrote feelingly about the effects of pollution. The most deplorable aspect of existence in American cities may not he murder, rape and rohbery, but the constant exposure of children to pollutants, noise, ugliness and garbage in the streets," be said.
"This constant exposure conditions children to accept public squalor as the normal state of affairs and thereby handicaps them mentally at the beginning of their

## Manila Sees a U.S. Bias In Immigration Policy

By Pamela G. Hollie

MANILA - For Filipinos, getting a tourist visa to the United States can take weeks and involve documents about one's financial status, character and family back-

The screening, put into practice because illegal immigration has become a serious problem, is aimed at determining whether the applicant is a genuine tourist who will return bome. Despite the screening, hundreds of Filipinos arriving on temporary visas vanish into society upon entering the United American efforts to halt such

practices have led in recent weeks to a complaint by the Philippine government over the treatment of its citizens at U.S. points of entry. Letter of Protest

A letter of protest sent by For-eign Minister Carlos P. Romulo through the U.S. Embassy bere to the State Department has demand-ed an explanation for the "discrim-

inatory acts committed by United States immigration and customs Several Filipinos, including poli-ticians and husinessmen, have complained that they were treated at U.S. ports as if they were criminals. Several told the National Assembly that they were barassed.

searched and interrogated, even

though some of them carried dip-

lomatic passports. "Such a breach constitutes an affront to the dignity and honor of our country," said Juan R. Liwag, an assemblyman who after two bours in line before Honolulu immigration authorities was interrogated about his diplomatic passport and mission while returning to Manila from Havana last

Many Filipinos regard the issue as an international meident, A resolution adopted by the assembly said "incidents of this nature could lead to the deterioration of Philip-pine-United States relations."

Filipinos are very sensitive to any nuance in American behavior that might affect their preferred status with the United States. The Philippines still enjoys special privileges as a result of its 50 years as a U.S. colony.

bases on Philippine soil has meant millions of dollars for the coun-

veterans' benefits in recognition of their military service in World War II. In addition, 35,000 Filipinos are allowed to emigrate to the United States every year.

A special category allows 15.000 immigrants above the regular

20,000 quota, to include spouses, parents and children of U.S. citizens. More than 300,000 Filipinos are waiting to emigrate to the United States: 175,000 of them are brothers and sisters of U.S. cid-

addition to the 35,000 allowed to emigrate this year, the embassy is expected to grant more than 80,000 tourist or student visas. Although figures for past years are not available, it is expected that more than 10 percent of those Filipinos on temporary visas will not

ed States, where more than a mil-lion Filipinos now live. Many who are unable to get official documents try to enter the United States with false passports and

ed States bas been easier to regulate than the influx of illegal aliens from Mexico or the Caribbean. primarily because they arrive by plane, usually through major ports of entry in Honolulu, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

NEW YORK - Three guests at the Hotel Pierre in Manhattan told the police they were robbed of \$80,000 in cash and more than \$1 million in jewelry by two masked gummen. A police official said the police believed the robbers "knew these people and knew their hab-

the police as Abdul Soria of Syria and Ala Alphadili of Saudi Arabia, who described themselves as realestate agents for their governments, and Gabriele Lagerwall, a longtime resident of the hotel. According to the police report, the robbers took the jewelry from Mrs. Lagerwall, \$20,000 in cash from

The victims were identified by

midnight Friday.
Hotel spokesmen said that Mr.

Soria, who had told the police he was from Syria, had listed Kuwaitas his bome when he registered. The other man, who told the police he was Mr. Alphadili of Saudi Arahia, bad registered at the hotel as Allah Al Nuimi of the United Arab Emirates.

The Associated Press urday in a liquid manure tank near this town 19 kilometers (12 miles)

west of Ouebec City, officials said,



#### Sikkim Religious Leader Succeeded by Son

GANGTOK, India — The new religious leader of the Sikkimese people says that he plans to concentrate on his new role in India's 22d state and avoid political activity that could anger the cen-tral government in New Delhi.

"Our role is very much restricted to the spiritu-

al side of things," Wangchuk Namgyal, 29, said of Sikkim's royal family, just a day after his father, Palden Thondup Namygal, was cremated and Wangchuk was acknowledged as the new chogyal. The title means "king ruling in accordance with religious laws."

Sikkim was a small Himalayan kingdom for more than 300 years until its legislature moved against the monarchy in 1974 and asked India to annex the country as its 22d state. The office of ehogyal was abolished in April, 1975, members of the royal family were declared commoners and Sikkim became part of India a month later,

But Wangebuk's father never acknowledged that he was no longer king nor that Sikkim is part of India. He defiantly kept the national flag hoisted over his palace, where be was confined in what amounted to house arrest for seven years.

He died of cancer Jan. 29 at the age of 58 and was cremated Friday in the capital of Gangtok in an 11-bour Buddhist ceremony. His cremation had been delayed until an astrologically acceptable date.

Shortly afterward, hundreds of Sikkimese led by Buddhist monks filed past Wangchuk to bow in obedience and acknowledge him as the new

Aides said that the ceremony amounted to Wangchuk's enthronement, which raised fears of an angry reaction in New Delhi. The central government considers the Sikkim monarchy a politically powerless relic, although the chogyal is still acknowledged as Sikkim's religious leader. Most of the state's 250,000 people are Buddhists.

Wangchuk, who maintains that his succession was automatic upon the death of his father, said that the ceremony merely was n way to "show off" the new chogyal to his people.

"A certain amount of interest evidently is being taken in what I do and who I meet," Wangchuk said. He said that Indian authorities had not placed any restrictions on him,

## René Dubos, 81, Dies;

The French-hom scientist was a professor emeritus at Rockefeller University. In recent years he had given up his laboratory work in bacteria and other buman patho-

on the human environment. He wrote 20 books, including "So Human an Animal," which won a Pulitzer Prize for nonfiction in 1969. His last book, "Celebrations

Mr. Dubos was a scientist wbo believed that a researcher must reach outside his specialty to make his work and view of life accessible to educated people. He was tireless in books, essays, interviews and speeches in setting down what he called his theology of life. For many years he wrote a column in The American Scholar quarterly, with a title that for many summed up his view of life: "The Despair-

ing Optimist."
René Jules Dubos was born in Saint Brice, France, on Feb. 20, 1901, and attended high school and the National Institute of Agronomy in Paris. In 1927 be received his doctorate from Rutgers University and spent the rest of his working life in the United States. He was naturalized in

the 1940s, be showed the feasibility of obtaining germ-lighting drugs from microbes — a pioneering

Much of the blame, he said, was

#### \$1-Million Theft Reported in N.Y.

New York Tunes Service

#### on the overreaching of technology. The American public has been brainwasbed into the belief that progress means introducing into our lives everything we know bow to produce," he said in a 1972 work, "A God Within."

Mr. Dubos was widely honored for his scientific and environmen-tal work. He had more than 20 honorary degrees and won major scientific prizes, as well as awards in fields as diverse as landscape gardening and urban planning.

#### Raymund M. Wheeler

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (NYT) --Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler, 62, a physician who championed the rights of blacks and the poor in the southern United States for more than three decades and, in the 1960s, documented the extent of hunger and malnutrition among poor children, died Wednesday.

His work spurred the first food stamp legislation in the late 1960s. But reaction to his findings in many sectors of government was often vitriolic. The film "Hunger America" was hased on his

#### France to Return American's Body

Los Angeles Times Service COSTA MESA, Calif. — The French government has agreed to return the remains of Randy Lee, a French Foreign Legionnaire, to his mother here next week, State Department officials have reported. Mr. Lee, 19, an American, died Feb. 3 in a plane crash in Djiboud with 30 Legionnaires during a

training exercise.

French officials had initially said that it would take four to six months to legally clear the remains for transport and exhume the body from the Legion cemetery in Calvi, Corsica. They apparently changed their minds after the boy's mother, Judy Lee, wrote to President François Mitterrand asking him to

"We have been informed by our embassy in Paris that the Foreign Legion is going to drop all formali-ties and release Mr. Lee's remains to his mother," a State Depart-ment press officer said.

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... in 1973

studies. In 1956, he joined the Southern Regional Council and was its president from 1969 to

#### Gershom Scholem

JERUSALEM (AP) - Gershom Scholem, 84 an authority on Jew-ish mysticism, died Saturday. Prof. Scholem pioneered the study of Jewish mysticism as a scholarly discipline and transformed a subject regarded with suspicion hy other Jewish thinkers into an important influence on Jewish

#### Witold Trampczynski

WARSAW (Reuters) — Witold Trampczynski, 73, a former politician and diplomat, died Thursday, the Polish press agency PAP re-ported. In 1971 he joined the dipomatic service and was appointed Poland's ambassador to Washington. He returned to Poland in

#### Douglas B. Cornell

WASHINGTON (AP) — Douglas B. Cornell, 75, former White House correspondent for The Associated Press, died Saturday.

#### Acrobat Hurt in U.S. Fall

The Associated Press ATLANTA — Acrobat Margarita Ayala, 28, fell about 20 feet to the floor during a Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus performance Saturday and was in critical condition, authorities said.

#### WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PARIS



## the army and the disastrous conse-Eritrea Rebels Report **Ethiopian Offensive**

KHARTOUM. Sudan Ethiopian planes are making daily bombing runs against guerrilla po-sitions in the rugged Entrean high-lands as part of a major offensive against Eritrean secessionists, a guerrilla spokesman said Sunday.

People's Liberation Front said the guerrillas had killed 400 Ethiopian troops and wounded 550 in two battles on Thursday and Friday. According to the front, the Ethiopian government launched a full-scale offensive Feb. 16 against the guerrillas, who are fighting for the independence of the strategic

The spokesman for the Eritrean

Red Sea province. Spokesman in New York In New York on Friday, a guer-

rilla spokesman, Hagos Ge-bichewet, said that the Ethiopian government was using chemical weapons, napaim and cluster bombs against the rebel forces. Mr. Gehrehewet said he had

received reports of people "sneezing and vomiting" after a battle

500 in Japan Hold Rally

**Against Whaling Ban** The Associated Press TOKYO - About 500 whalers and supporters in northern Japan have held a rally to oppose a movement within the International Whaling Commission to extend a

ban on hunting sperm whales.
The commission agreed last summer to ban the killing of sperm whales until member nations could agree on seasonal quotas, and there is a likelihood that the ban will become permanent when the group meets in March in Brighton, England. The rallyists, at Oshika, at the tip of the Oshika Peninsula, urged the Japanese government Saturday to exert diplomatic pressure on commission members to

head off such a ban.

with Ethiopian forces Feb. 15 at

nerve gas. The front believes that the Ethiopian government stock-piles nerve gas, Mr. Gebrehewet

that his government's soldiers had used chemical weapons "absolutely baseless and malicious." "We have no intentions of using chemical weapons against our own

Ethiopia. foreign military units were involved in Eritrea. He characterized

recent military activity in the region as a "cleaning-up operation to weed the bandits from their hide-The U.S. State Department esti-mates that there are 1,200 to 1,500

The target of the offensive is Nakfa, a mountain village in the north corner of Eritrea, according to Mr. Gebrehewet, On Feb. 16, he said, a division of Ethiopian forces

Ethiopian troops had crossed the border into Sudan. Abdul Rahaman Bakheit, first secretary at the Sudanese Embassy in Washington, said he had no information on Ethiopian troops' being in his country.

Sudanese border. He said Ethiopian soldiers were using mortar shells loaded with

In Washington, Tesfaye Demeke, the charge d'affairs at the Ethiopian Embassy, called charges

people," he said. According to a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, there have been no official reports of the use of ehemical weapons in Mr. Demeke also denied that

Soviet military personnel in Ethiopia and 10,000 to 12,000 Cu-

entered the Sudan in an effort to outflank Eritrean guerrillas. Mr. Demeke denied that

The spokesman for the U.S. State Department also said there have not been any official reports of Ethiopian soldiers crossing into

### AMA Cautions Against Flying After Surgery

CHICAGO - People recuperating from recent chest, ab-dominal or eye operations face possible health risks when traveling on jet airliners, according

to a report by the American Medical Association. The report also says people with chronic heart or lung problems should sometimes take extra precautions when flying. It was compiled by the AMA's Commission on Emer-gency Medical Services and published in the Feb. 19 issue

of the Journal of the American Medical Association. High-aldtude, commercial jet travel is madvisable for those with severe anemia, hemophilia, extremely high blood pres-sure, women in the last month of pregnancy or people who suffered heart attacks within the previous four weeks or a stroke within the previous two

weeks, it said. Dr. Paul Mesnick, a commis-sion member, said some of these problems stem from a drop in air pressure in plane cabins. When this occurs, he said, "less oxygen is able to get into the blood. For the average person, that makes no difference." But he said complications can arise for those with heart or lung troubles. A pressure drop also causes gas or air to expand, and gas in the chest or cyc can create breathing or vis-

#### Yugoslav Population Rise

ual problems, he said.

BELGRADE - The population of Yugoslavia rose from about 20.5 million in 1971 to about 22.4 million in 1981, the Federal Statistics Bureau said Saturday.

try's economy. Thousands of Fili-pinos receive social security and

Every morning there are long lines outside the U.S. Embassy. In

With a weak economy in the Philippines, thousands of Filipinos have been trying to enter the Unit-

Filipino emigration to the Unit-

The presence of U.S. military

Mr. Soria and \$60,000 in cash from Mr. Alphadili shortly after

3 Drown on Quebec Farm ST. AUGUSTIN, Quebec -Three farm workers drowned SatPage 7 Monday, February 22, 1982

## Saudi Arabia Dismisses Reports Of a Sharp Cut in Oil Production

From Agency Dispatches
RIYADH — In a response to re-

ports of a sharp cut in its crude-oil output, Saudi Arabia said Sunday that its production "is continuing within the framework of the announced ceiling of 8.5 million bar-

A Saudi Oil Ministry official, in a statement to the Saudi press agency, denied reports that "any decision has been taken to reduce production to between 7 million and 7.5 million barrels daily." The statement was the first infficial Saudi announcement on oil policy since last month's reports that pro-duction fell to just below 8 million

barrels a day during January.

Meanwhile, OPEC's president said be was seeking to arrange a special price meeting "as soon as possible," and the Middle East Economic Survey said buyers expert that British soon may cut its pect that Britain soon may cut its North Sea oil prices.

#### Shipping Less

Oil industry sources in New York said Friday that the Saudis had let their production fall to be-tween 7 million and 7.5 million barrels a day this month. The sources said that, while not alter-ing the official ceiling, the Saudis had moved to support prices by letting oil companies ship a little less than their quotas, so that out-put would gradually decline.

OPEC members, which hope lower output will keep prices from falling further. The previous Saudi daily. ceiling was 9.5 million barrels.

OPEC contract prices are set in relation to the official price of \$34
a barrel for Saudi light crude. But
Saudi light recently has been quoted below \$29 on the spot, or nonfor sales, broke ranks this month and cut its contract prices by

Reports of this price cut led lrag's oil minister. Tayeh Abdul-Karim, to call last week for emergency OPEC talks, but it is unclear whether OPEC ministers will agree to hold a meeting before the session scheduled for May 20 in Qui-

to, Ecuador Sheikh Mana Said al-Oteiba, OPEC's chairman and oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, said Saturday that oil ministers were continuing to discuss whether to schedule a special meeting on price strategy, according to the official

UAE news agency.

Recession and the growing use of other fuels have slashed OPEC output by a third from a peak of nearly 31 million barrels daily in 1979, and nine of the 13 OPEC members are running budget defi-

Oil experts have been puzzled

ing of 8.5 million barrels last No-market. The Saudis themselves vember at the demand of other have said they could meet their financial goals while producing as little as about six million barrels

Some analysts have speculated that Saudi Arabia may be reconciled to a fall in oil prices. Others say that the Saudis will reduce production eventually but first want to punish such OPEC countries as contract, market. Iran, desperate Iran, Algeria and Libya, which led the 1979 scramble for higher prices when oil was in short supply but have been hit hardest by falling sales in the current glut.

> One London oil executive said it unwise to speculate about motives for Saudi oil policy, observing that the Saudis "play their cards very close in the chest."

The Nicosia-based Middle East Economic Survey, in this week's issue, said the most spectacular slide in spot crude prices has been in North Sea crudes. The survey said British Forties field crude was re-cently sold on the spot market at \$29.40 a barrel, compared with the official, contract price of \$35 set Feb. 8 by state-owned British National Oil Corp.

By March, the survey said, BNOC will have 120,000 barrels daily of crude that it will not be able to sell at the official price. Thus, "buyers are now expecting that BNOC may be forced to re

## Woolworth Resorting to Austerity

Woolworth

Profit ....

Per Shore .....

(as of Jan. 31).

**Total Assets** 

By Isadore Barmash New York Times Service NEW YORK — Of all the

oducts that the chairman of Woolworth could cite in reflecting on the state of his business, it may be revealing that he picked one that offers protection from belligerent weather. "If there's not much difference in buying galoshes at Woolworth or at Macy's said the chairman, Edward F. Gibbons, "we don't want to give our customers a rea-son to go elsewhere, especial-ly in tough periods like this

For F.W. Woolworth Co., this is indeed a time for aust-erity and caution. Profits for Woolworth, as for nearly all wootworth, as fir nearly all w. Germany high-volume retailers, have been ground down by inflation, high interest rates and a stubborn recession. "We do not see a strong first half," Mr. Gibbons said.

Mr. Gibbons, who is also Wootworth's chief executive officer, was elected chairman of the National Perail Membania Asso.

chairman of the National Retail Merchants Association last month. As such he represents the other retail giants — Sears, Roebuck & Co., K mart Corp., J.C. Penney Co. and Montgomery Ward — as well the department-store chains.

For all of them, the picture is grim. Mobil Corp.'s Montgomery Ward chain has been deep in the red for two years, while earnings at Sears, K mart and Woolworth are sagging. Only Penney is showing gains in profits, but its revenue growth has been principal.

While high inflation has given the illusion of

All amounts in millions except per-share net \$6,785

8 reakdown of 1988 revenue from Woolworth and Woolco United States .....

\$7,218

5.30

1,658

W. Germany ... 14%

growth in retail sales for several years, "retailing has gone nowbere," said Fabian Linden, director of consumer research for the Conference Board. With energy and food making larger claims on the family budget, be said, there is less to spend on clothes and appliances. Projections of better retail business this year are fading along with the Reagan administration's rosy forecasts for the economy at large.

At Woolworth, the problems stand nnt. "It is the mnst interest-sensitive chain," said Stuart M. Robbins, first vice president of Paine Webber. Interest ex-penses, \$78 million in 1979, soared to an estimated \$185 million last year. While Sears and Penney turned in profit margins of about 3 percent last year, Woolworth eked nut just 0.7 percent. While K mart and even Montgomery

Ward show revenue gains, Woolworth is flat. The company is the largest U.S. variety store chain, with 1,700 outlets; one of the largest dis-count store chains, with 337 Woolco's in the United States and 113 in Canada, and the largest retail shoe chain, with 2,850 Kinney stores. It has 326 Richman Brothers Clothing stores and 27 J. Brannam apparel discount shops, plus several other

The company has a majority interest in F.W. Woolworth Ltd. in Britain, as well as subsidiaries in Canada, West Germany, Australia, Mexico and (Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

## Reagan Aides Moving To Help IBM Fend Off **EEC Antitrust Action**

By Caroline E. Mayer A ashington Past Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration, having dropped the government's 13-year-old antitrust case against International Business Machines Cnrp., now ap-pears ready to belp the computer giant fight off a similar antitrust

challenge by the Common Market. Administration officials have received permission to attend a private hearing in Brussels this week at which IBM will try to persuade the European Economie Community to drop its antitrust

EEC procedures will not permit povernment officials to argue on IBM's behalf at the bearing. How-ever, the State Department has asked EEC officials for an opportunity to "consult" sometime after the hearing and probably will ex-plain wby they believe the case should be dropped.

Officials from the Department of Commerce, and perbaps the Department of Justice, are expected to make the case for the administratinn, arguing among nther things that the suit threatens international trade and the ability of U.S. computer firms to compete both at brime and abroad.

The EEC suit stems from an in-

years ago. An official complaint was sent to IBM in December 1980. But because EEC procedures require the complaint and subsequent filings and hearings to be kept private, the exact charges

have not been made public.
Nonetheless, lawyers familiar with the case indicate that many of the charges are similar to those brought against IBM by the U.S. government and several of IBM's competitors in numerous antitrust suits in the United States. 1BM won or settled the private suits, while the Reagan administration dismissed the government's suit on Jan. 8 on grounds that it had no

merit.
The EEC suit charges IBM with misusing its dominant position in the computer market, lawyers say. Among other things, the suit al-leges that IBM did not disclose all details of the new machines it planned to introduce until they were on the market, thus prevent-ing competing firms from making components compatible with these machines until after IBM had captured a large share of the market.

#### Disclosure Possible

The EEC case "was tried once and lost in our courts," says Sherman E. Unger, the Commerce Department's general counsel, whn will be the U.S. government's observer in the EEC hearing.

Some of the proposed sanctions the EEC wants to impose on IBM "could change the way of interna-tional trade of technology," Mr. Unger added.

Although it is unclear what redress the EEC is seeking, some lawyers familiar with the case say the European community is considering ordering IBM to change some of its marketing practices. For example, it may order IBM to disclose the technical specifica-tions of new equipment before it is

"This could give all the secrets to somebody else before IBM could get into the marketplace," complained Mr.

Unger,
Mr. Unger and Justice Department officials stress that even though they have asked for consultation rights, the administration has not yet decided whether it will make its views known to the EEC. "The only definite thing that we've decided" is that the U.S. representatives should atlend the hearing, they said.

#### Saudi Arabia, the world's largest crude oil exporter, accepted a ceilby the lack of a formal Saudi move duce its price by a further \$2 or to cut production and steady the so from \$35, the survey said. U.S. Rate Drop Fails

To Dispel Skepticism

By Carl Gewirtz

tional Revald Tribune PARIS - The U.S. Federal Reserve held center stage in the international markets last week as all eyes were riveted on how it would respond to the conflicting signals emitted by the latest economic

A bulge in the growth of the money supply — advancing at an almost 13 percent annual rate compared to the targeted maximum 5½ percent — implied continued tightening by the Fed, re-

#### **EUROBONDS**

sulting in higher interest rates and a stronger dollar on the foreign exchange market.

Responding to pressure that had already built up in short-term interest rates, most U.S. banks last week raised their prime lending rate half a point to 17 percent. In the foreign exchange market, the dollar hit a five-month high at 2.40 Deutsche marks.

On the other hand, there was mounting evidence that the United States was slipping deeper into re-cession. January's industrial output was down a sharp 3 percent, housing starts were off 0.6 percent and factory use had slowed to 70.4 percent of capacity from 73 per-cent in December.

The signal came at midweek, when the Fed began feeding the New York money market and nudging the cost of overnight money lower. This ignited a rally in the bond market and clipped the dol-lar on the foreign exchange mar-

But no one was willing to read too much into this pending the Fed's late Friday report on the money supply. Most forecasts ranged from no change to a modest decline. For a happy change, the analysts had overestimated in the wrong direction. After Wall Street closed, the Fed reported a more-than-modest \$3.1billion drop in M-1.

#### **Bond Prices Jump**

While analysts breathed a sigh of relief that the pressure building on the Fed to push rates higher had dissipated (at least for this week), there was not much hope expressed about this being the beginning of a substantial easing of the Fed's monetary policy. The M-l rate of growth still remains beyond the targeted range and the record projected federal budget deficits still have to be reckoned

Nevertheless, bond prices jumped in the little time that remained to trade and the cost of overnight money dropped to 13% percent, well below Friday's opening rate of 14% percent and considerably below the week's high of 16% percent. Three-month Eurodollars quoted in New York dropped to 15% percent from the 15% percent quoted in London during the European business day and the dollar finished in New York at 2.35 DM, down from 2.3647 DM quoted just before the

chemical manufacturer was said to

be looking into the purchase of the

DeLorean Motor Co. auto plant in

The Times of London said Saturday that the manufacturer,

whom it did not name, was report-

ed to be in London and in touch

with Kenneth Cork, the receiver called in by the government Friday

after it shut off funding for the

sports-car plant.
The London Daily Telegraph reported that "talks are now going

on with an unidentified American

businessman based in Europe over

a possible 40-million-pound rescue

Northern Ireland.

package."

Bid for DeLorean Reported

The Associated Press

LONDON — A major U.S

Chemical manufacturer was said to the man concerned but we have

Fed released the latest money sup-

Against this background, the rally witnessed in the Eurobond market last week can be expected to continue. That the market was bubbling was evident Friday when the Province of Saskatchewan launched a \$100-million, sevenyear non-callable issue at par bearing a coupon of 16 percent. Before the day was out the amount had been increased to \$125 million, A coupon of 16 percent currently looks very attractive, bankers as-

Austria, which last tapped the dollar sector of the bond market in mid-1977, is raising \$150 million through a six-year "tap" issue. Half the amount is being sold now and the remainder, as conditions warrant, over the next eight months. The paper, bearing a coupon of 151/2 percent, is being offered at a price of 991/2 to raise the yield to 15% percent. Institutional investors can probably buy the paper at a point below the offering price, which would produce a yield

of 15.9 percent.

The operation is really a swap, with Austria using the dollars to borrow Swiss francs. Details of the swap could not be learned. The Swiss National Bank, which in the past has indicated its displeasure at such "off-market" operations, apparently was informed of the Austrian deal and raised no objec-

The frenzy for quality paper, particularly floating-rate notes, was made evident by the rumor that Australia was about to offer \$1 billion worth of FRNs at 1/2 point under the London interbank rate managed by Deutsche Bank. A beleaguered Deutsche Bank official, insisting there was not any truth to the rumor, said in amaze-ment that he turned away more than \$1 billion worth of underwriting proposals from bankers calling to join the operation as coman-

Among the new floaters offered, Softe, the Luxembourg finance subsidiary of STET, Italy's telecommunications agency, is of-fering \$75 million of seven-year floating rate notes. Interest will be set at a quarter-point above the six-month London interbank rate and is gnaranteed to never be set lower than 6 percent. Noteholders bave an option to extend the matu-

bave an option to extend the maturity by three years.

Multibanco Comermex of Mexico is offering \$40 million of 10-year FRNs, with interest to be set at a quarter point over the interbank rate and guaranteed not to be set lower than 5% percent.

The government of Mexico itself is raising \$100 million in 15-year adjustable rate bonds. Issued at now, the bonds bear interest of 17%

par, the bonds bear interest of 17½ percent until March 5, 1985. At that time, Mexico will have the right to set a new rate of interest for the subsequent three year peri-od. Bondholders can request redemption at the end of any

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

talked and I am impressed by

Mr. Cork, who said he had

about four to five weeks to find a buyer for the debt-ridden plant in

strife-torn Belfast, added that the

American represented a variety of interests with substantial sums to

invest, the Daily Telegraph added.

In hopes of salvaging some of the 1,500 jobs remaining at the plant, Mr. Cork said he and his fel-

low receiver, Paul Shewell, hoped

to restructure the company and keep a slimmed-down De Lorean

factory in business.



Led she loan negotiations

By Carl Gewirtz donal Herald Tribune

PARIS - There is no substanti-

ating data yet, but bankers active in the Eurocurrency market report

'sensing" that the amount of casb

available for leading is drying up

and that a spurt in borrowing costs

that competition to win mandates

to organize new loans is waning and that loans currently in syndi-cation are progressing slowly.

The reasons they give are varied, but focus on the fact that the in-

SYNDICATED

LOANS

flow of cash to the banks is slow-

ing. OPEC has been a traditional supplier of funds to the market,

but, as the Bank for International

Settlements reported last week, OPEC has ceased to be a net sup-plier of new funds and as long ago

as the third quarter of last year was already borrowing more from international banks than it was de-

That situation cannot have changed as OPEC exports since

then have continued to slump and

prices have continued to sag.

The third-quarter BIS data, the

latest available, showed that OPEC's diminishing cash surplus

had no immediate impact on con-ditions in the Euromarket as a

near record \$11-billion inflow

from U.S. non-bank entitites helped lift the total supply of new funds to an estimated \$39 billion.

BIS officials were at a loss to ex-plain what motiviated the influ-of new funds from the United

States. And if lending officers at

some major banks are accurate in

ey into the market would appear to

Normally, with slack business

have abated.

ssment, this rush of mon-

positing with them.

They base this view on the fact

is inevitable.

Bankers See Funds Squeeze

**Boosting Lending Margins** 

#### Austria Agrees to Lend Moscow \$596 Million nert, said the agreement was reached Thursday, following three By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — A group of Austrian banks bas agreed to lend the Soviet Union \$596.6 million over the next two years at low interest rates, at a time when Moscow is suffering from an acute shortage of convertible currency.

The agreement comes in the wake of a NATO ministerial decision to suspend economic coopera-tion with Moscow, including bank credits, until martial law in Poland

Austria, which follows a neutral foreign policy, is seeking to in-crease its exports to the Soviet Union. Trade with all of Eastern Europe accounts for roughly one-fifth of Austria's total trade, but in 1980 that trade tipped into deficit for the first time since 1963.

Last year, Austria's trade deficit with the Soviet Union alone nearly

conditions prevailing in all the ma-jor industrialized countries, banks

would be expected to offset idle

domestic demand for loans with

increased activity in the Euromar-

But this is not happening. U.S.

bankers are expressing increasing concern about the low profitability

of Euromarket lending and British, Canadian and French banks are

joining the Americans in adopting

a much lower profile. Lending charges — the margin over the London interbank rate — are too low, they insist. They have insisted thus before and ultimately have

continued lending. But this time bankers say they are convinced that margins are rising and that by

bolding back from running after business now they can lend later at more attractive terms.

willing to say 'no' to a deal and 'to hell with what my competitors are

South Korea Credit

at all, conditions are changing will be the terms on the coming loan

be the terms on the coming loan for Spain — business for which four syndicates are bidding. If bankers mean what they say, a loan for Spain carrying anything more than a token % percent element in the margin will not find an andience. Anything more generous than that, they say, will wind up as a "club" loan of lead managers who for their own business reasons

who for their own business reasons

are eager to curry the favor of

The syndication, which is said to

be very slow, of the \$350-million loan for South Korea's Export-Im-

port Bank — setting a new low of half a point over Libor for eight

years — is also serving as a beliwether of market sentiment.

(Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

Much attention is also focused

A major indicator of bow far, if

doing,' than they were before."

There's been a big change in atnitude," one lending officer re-marked. "Bankers now are more

doubled to the equivalent of \$811.4 million, largely because of the rising cost of Soviet oil, coal and natural gas. Such energy materials account for roughly 75 percent of Austria's imports from the

Soviet Union.
A spokesman for the Creditan-stalt-Bankverein in Vienna, the bank that led the group, said Fri-day that the loans would be for the purchase by the Soviet Union of Austrian industrial products, such as plants, machinery, river barges,

steel and steel pipes.

But the loans evidently do not cover future sales of equipment for construction of a controversial natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Voest-Alpine, the Austrian steel company that is the nation's biggest industrial concern, is bidding for deliveries of steel pipe and other materials for the

pipeline.
The spokesman, Joachim Kuh-

days of negotiations, by the Credi-tanstalt's chairman, Hannes Androsch, a former Austrian finance minister, and the Soviet Union's deputy minister for foreign trade, Viktor M. Ivanov.

The agreement succeeds a previ-ous similar two-year agreement of the same amount and can be renewed at the end of 1983 by mutual consent, Mr. Kuhnert said,

The terms of the loan illustrate recent success by the Soviet Union in getting extremely advantageous terms from its Western banking partners. The loan carries a 7.8 percent interest rate, which correby a consortium of West German banks last summer, but is lower than rates granted recently by Swiss and French banks.

Under the agreement, banks for the companies doing business with

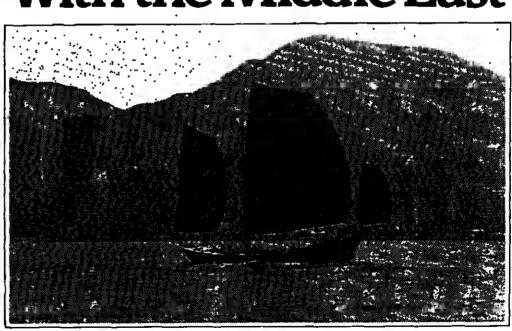
7.8-percent rate, and refinance them through guaranteed loans from the Austrian Kontrollbank, a state bank, at a 9.5 percent rate. The difference, it is understood, will have to be made up in the price of the goods delivered.

One reason the Austrian officials are willing to grant Moscow such favorable terms is that they are troubled that their exports of high-quality finished goods, such as machinery and electrical products, have steadily declined in recent years. Now Austrian exports consist increasingly of semifin-ished products, such as steel, textiles or paper, with a relatively low added value and profit margin. There is growing concern in Vien-na that Moscow is using its earn-ings from sales to Austria to linance imports of sophistciated

tors.

products from Austrian competi-

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## **CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 19, 1982, excluding bank service charges. 2.99 A.513 40.245 T4.29 2.36 A.373 1.852 — 1.845 1.853 2.244.29 — 1.8463 5.9755 11.1345 1.28 3.4875 **Dollar Values** Equity. Correscy U.S.S

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1.85- 1.43

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The ABN Bank has offices and affiliations in: The Netherlands, Ireland, Great Britain, Channel Islands, Belgium land also as Internationale Handels- en Diamantbank N.V.J., France IBanque de Neuffize, Schlumberger, Mailet), Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Gibraltar, Italy, Greeck, Turkey (Holantse Bank-Onil, Marocco, Kenya, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia IAlbank Alsaudi Alhollandil, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Hongkong, Japon, Korea, Taiwan R.o.C. (HBU Bank), Australia, U.S.A. (and also as LaSalle National Bank), Canada, Netherlands Antilles, Surinam land also as De Surinaamsche Bank N.V.), British West-Indies land also as Banco Aymorel, Educator.

EMELS W. BURLEY

(Continued from Page 7) on what terms the Bueoos Aires electricity company Segba will accept. "They can opt for a club loan," says one banker and match the terms of the recent YPF transaction, "or they can attempt to reestablish Argentina" as a soughtafter credit by providing banks a return of "more than 114 point

Pemex, for example, offered what is widely deemed as "very good" pricing and bankers now talk about possibly increasing the amount from the indicated \$2 billion. The four-year loan (renewable for another four years at the option of lenders) carries a margin of % point over Libor.

There was still no word on the \$1-billion jumbo from Venezuela, but bankers are beginning to fret about the many problems delaying the signing of the government's re-cent \$500 million loan. The Venezuclans reportedly are attempting to restrict the wording of the crossdefault clause, are bickering over iurisdiction and are insisting on writing the contract in Spanish, which bankers fear will restrict legal recourse to Spanish-speaking

Two oew Venezuelan deals are on offer. Banap is seeking \$500 million, evenly divided between a two- and three-year transaction. The interest on both will be set at half a point over Libor. The stateowned oational savings bank last year borrowed \$700 million for three years at a half over Libor.

Gabinete da Area de Sines, a Venezuelan government agency fi-nancing construction of petro-chemical complex, is seeking \$50 million for eight years, paying half a point over Libor for the first six vears and % point thereafter. Next in line is Venezuela's state

power agency, Electrificacion del Caroni, which is looking to raise up to \$500 million in an eight-year

Electricidade de Portugal is raising \$100 million for eight years, offering to pay half a point over Li-bor for the first six years and % point over thereafter.

#### Korean Exchange Bank

SEQUL (Reuters) - The Korean Exchange Bank, one of South Korea's foreign financing arms, plans to raise \$1.78 billion in for-eign funds this year, KEB President Chung Choon-Taik notified Finance Minister Rha Woong-Bac,

a KEB spokesman said. This will include long- and medium-term bank loans worth \$400 million, \$250 million in floating rate certificates of deposit and floating rate notes as well as \$200 million in lines of credit, he said.

## Ship Magnate Pushes for Japanese Aid to U.S.

WASHINGTON — A 72-year-old Japanese-American shipping magnate, promoting a plan for Japanese companies to provide \$10 billion of aid to create jobs in the United States, is not ruffled by those who question whether the idea could ever be accepted.

U.S. officials said the plan, disclosed last week and designed to reduce Japan-U.S. trade tension, is still only an idea that must be sold to the governments of both countries. For its part, the Japanese Finance Ministry said Friday that it had no official knowledge of the plan.

But in an interview Friday, Kaytaro (Kay Sugahara, the shipping magnate, said: "I know my plan can be done once the government decides to do it, and they will because it's for the good of the country.

Mr. Sugahara said he conceived his reverse Marshall Plan at the urging of Japanese businessmen concerned about threatened U.S. restrictions on imports of Japanese goods. He said he suggested that the businessmen try to arrange a fund of about \$10 billion to finance job-creating projects in the United

A practical financier who has been on his own since he was orphaned at 12, Mr. Sugahara noted that \$10 billion is nearly 60 percent of Japan's 1981 trade surplus of \$18 billion with the United States. He said he told the Japanese it was better to give back 60 percent than lose everything.

form of loans guaranteed by the Japanese government to Japanese or American investors. The loans might carry interest as low as 6 percent, far below the current U.S. prime rate of 17 percent, be said.

After the approach by the Japanese businessmen, Mr. Sugahara contacted the governors of U.S. states about his idea. Mooday he goes before the International Trade Committee of the National Governors Association to bear the governors describe the kind of projects they would like to bave in their

He will then take a list of these projects to Japan and present them to business leaders there. It will be up to the Japanese executives to persuade their government to back the

#### 'A Generous Gesture'

As of late last week, U.S. officials knew little about the plan. A spokesman said the assistant secretary of commerce, Raymond Waldmann, had a "very general discussion"

with Mr. Sugahara concerning it. Mr. Sugahara is scheduled to meet this week with William E. Brock, the U.S. government's special trade representative. This is certainly a generous, spirited gesture," a spokesman for Mr. Brock said Friday. "If it is the first step in opening access to Japanese capital markets for Americans, then it's a

tal answer to U.S.-Japan trade relations will come when American workers can produce American goods and services to be freely sold in Japanese markets."

A Japanese-American businessman with intimate knowledge of Japan's government speculated that Mr. Sugahara's program might have a more modest beginning — "probably less than \$1 billion" — and be coupled with elimination of Japan's so-called nontariff trade barriers

#### Relaxed About Details

Noting such possibilities, Mr. Sugahara "I'm not concerned about details." He added casually: "I know people who control billious."

A native of Seattle, Mr. Sugahara grew up in a Methodist mission in Los Angeles after his parents died and worked his way through the University of California, Los Angeles. Mr. Sugahara, his wife. Yone, and three

sons were interned during World War II. part of the time at the Santa Anita racetrack Arcadia, near Los Angeles.

After the war he arranged for construction of tankers in Japan for U.S. oil companies, then became a tanker owner himself. He was

described in a magazine article as a Japa-nese-American "Onassis without Jacqueline "My wife read that and said, 'Kay, you've got something better,' "Mr. Sugahara said.

## Drop in U.S. Rates Fails to Dispel Skepticism

(Continued from Page 7) three-year period and Mexico has

the right to call the issue. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce sold \$125 million of five-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 16 percent and was well received. But Continental Illinois' \$100 million of seven-year paper, sold at par bearing a coupon of

15% percent were quoted as low as 97% before recovering in Friday's

The Electric Power Commission New Brunswick sold \$75 million of seven-year bonds bearing a coupon of 164 percent at 99½ to yield 16%. The paper ended the week at a modest discount of 98%-99¼ after starting trading at 97%-

Roof Sweetner

The \$60-million, seven-year issue for Carolina Power & Light, priced at 99 bearing a coupon of 16½ percent opened trading at 97%-97% but ended the week at

Basf Overzee had obvious difficulty in marketing its \$165 million issue of six-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent. The "sweetener" was supposed to be the warrants attached to each note entitling the holder to buy 20 shares of the parent West German chemical company. The exercise price of the warrant was reduced during the offering period from the indicated 136 DM per share to 133 DM, a scant 1.5 percent premium

over the prevailing Frankfurt share of new Eurobonds, the central

Even so, the paper dropped to 96 in the secondary market at midweek and by Friday lead manager Deutsche Bank was quoting a wide 971/2-99. Away from the lead manager, dealers were quoting the bonds ex-warrant at 81 (to yield about 16 percent) and the warrants alone at 16. Deutsche Bank quotes a unified price as the warrants can-not be exercised until April at the

Amada, Japan's largest ma-chine-tool company, is selling \$J0 million of 15-year convertible bonds bearing a semiannual coupon of 5½ percent. The bonds will be convertible starting April 1 into the company's shares at an anticipated premium of 5-to-6 percent. Final terms will be fixed March 1.

Seiyu Stores is planning to sell next month on the Asiadollar market \$15 million of five-year bonds bearing warrants to purchase its common stock.

In the Canadian sector, Queber is offering 50 million Canadian dollars of six-year bonds bearing a coupon of 17 percent and priced at Montreal's 50 million Canadian

dollar, seven-year Eurobond, bear-ing a coupon of 17 percent, was priced at 98% to yield 17.32 per-In the Deutsche mark sector, although Bundesbank officials have sanctioned a relatively heavy two-month calendar of 2.3 billion DM

bank has underlined its desire to keep a lid on this potential source of capital outflow by asking banks tn limit the size of issues. The maximum amount that sovereign states

can issue is now restricted to 200 million DM, that of non-sovereign borrowers is limited to 150 million DM and private placements are restricted to a maximum 100 million DM. Previously, there were no lim-Last week, the EEC sold 200

million DM of 12-year bonds bear-ing a coupon bearing a coupon of 94 percent at a discount of 99 to yield 9.91 percent, but with the price in the secondary market quoted at 98-981/2 the paper was trading at a yield of just over 10 Denmark's 200 million DM is-

sue, evenly split between six-year notes carrying a coupon of 10 per-cent and 10-year bonds bearing 10¼ percent was quoted oo a wben-issued basis of 1% points below the offering price which is expected to be par. Currently on offer is Telefonica,

the Spanish telephone company. It is raising 100 million Deutsche marks in a 10-year "bullet" issue which is being offered with a coupon of 1012 percent. Scheduled to be launched this week are issues for Nafinsa of Mexico and Renfe of Spain.
A 30-million-DM issue for Nip-

pon Sheet Glass is on offer bearing. a coupon of 7 percent, a full per- Cedel centage-point increase over Euroci.

nese convertibles denominated in

Murata Manufacturing followed the new trend, offering 50 million DM of eight-year convertibles bearing a coupon of 7 percent.

Elsewhere, the European Invest-ment Bank is offering 75 million guilders of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 11 percent, The Asian Development Bank sold 100 million guilders of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 111/2 percent at a price of 99 to yield .70 percent.

Italy is offering domestically and on the international market 500 million worth of bonds decominated in European Currency Units bearing a coupon of 14 per-

#### Euroband Vields\* Week Ended Feb. 17 Int'l inst. lg. term US\$ ... 15.76 % Ind, long term, US\$..... Ind. medium term, USS . 16.02 % Can.\$ medium term..... 15.63 % French fr. medium term. Int'l inst. lg term yen .... ECU medium term ..... 1 J. 88 % EUA long term ...... Int'l inst. lg term LF.... 12.26 % 12.92 9 FL long term

Market Turnover Week Ended Feb. 19 7,404.6 6,435.2 969.4 11,870. 11,158.5 711.8 Cedel

Spain, and stores in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Total sales in the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 were about \$7 billion.

As Paine Webber's Mr. Robbins sees it, "The big problem is the Woolco division, which has never made any money mainly because it's failed to establish a product mix or merchandising style that stands out." Still, Mr. Robbins said. "management has made some good moves lately."

Most of those moves have been turns of the vise of austerity: Wonlworth has embarked on a program of tight control over inventory, store openings, buying practices and financing.

As Mr. Gibbons sees it, the biggest villain at present is high inter-est rates. "My objective is not to concern myself how we borrow more money but in liquidate our debt," he said.

#### The Trouble With Imports

Debt service has soared at other retailers too as the industry has tried to finance hage inventories. At Sears, interest expense has more than doubled in the past couple of years, at Montgomery Ward, it now is the equivalent of

more than 7 percent of revenue. The high cost of debt has taken a toll oo imported goods. "With American-made goods, you may only have to wait 20 days between order and sale," Mr. Gibbons said. "In fact, you may well have the cash in hand from sales before you oced to pay the supplier."

With imports, retailers must pay, on credit, the moment the goods are received at foreign docks, and it may take three or four months for delivery in the United States, With high interest rates, that delay is costly.

As part of the austerity mea-sures. Woolco has subleased nine less profitable stores to other same move for J9 others. If subleasing proves impractical, a Woolworth vice president said, closings will result.

#### **Cutting Back in Britain**

While the program affects only Woolco so far, "it has a counter-part in all our divisions, including our international operations," the

Mexico, where the economy is booming is an exception, and ex-pansion is planned. Woolworth is a 49-percent partner in its Mexican subsidiary following a July, 1981, sale of the majority interest. The sale, forced by Mexico, yielded

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FLUX	85.39

## Woolworth Resorting to Austerity

(Continued from Page 7)

dinary profit last year.
In Italy and West Germany, little expansion is planned. In Canada, where Wonleo is already the largest discount chain, no further store openings are foreseen. lo Britain, where the red ink has been running freely for a couple of years. Woolworth has liquidated marginally profitable Woolworth stores and bought a do-it-yourself chain, Dodge City, which it hopes to expand at a much greater rate

than its Woolworth stores. While all these programs are under way, Woolworth has moved cautiously in committing itself on interest rates. Recently arranged revolving credit arrangements total \$225 million over three years, and the company has a \$75 millinn short-term loan agreement. The

smaller loan's arrangement pro-

pay rates that float with the prime or short-term fixed rates, a decision to be made by Aug. 10, by which time Woolworth's management believes interest rates may

Page 9

"Over the next three years, we figure that the financial markets will have time to settle down, so that interest rates will decline, and then we will see how much funds we need for looger-term financing " the vice president said.

For his part, Woolworth's chairman said the cautious attitude had to be offset by making loan agreements in view of the possibility of tighter money. The government's high budget-deficit projections could mean that Washington's increasing need to borrow will squeeze the money available to

#### ITALSTAT INTERNATIONAL **BOOSTS CAPITAL** TO 25 MILLION DOLLARS

ITALSTAT INTERNATIONAL, the Luxembourg-based holding company, wholly controlled by Italstat (the IRI holding for the construction and civil engineering sector), increased its eapital stock fram 10 to 25 million U.S. dollars.

The increase of the total assets of ITALSTAT INTERNA-TIONAL, founded in 1979, aims at boosting the means of the company both in order to take a better account of the credit and interest given by the international banking system to the IRI-ITALSTAT concerns, Italy's most important group of civil contractors and consulting engineers, and in order to comply with Luxembourg rules about correlation between fundings and assets.

The capital increase will ollow o further development in the possibilities of obtaining financial resources on the international market, ensuring o better competivity to the Italstat companies dealing with international assignments,

#### BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED

produce maximum interest while at the same time giving flexibility of choice and absolute security for your money. Keep what you have earned and beat inflation with the following interest rates. GUARANTEED,

#### **NET RETURN**

STERLING (5) 15,75% FRANC (French) 9.75% Minimum deposit equivalent Withdrawals in any amount can be effected on maturity of the agreed notice. Interest paid or credited yearly.

Amounts quoted are based on 1 year fixed time deposits.

• All interest paid is net and without deductions (taxes, etc.) at source.

• All transactions confidential,

MARK (Doubsch) 12,75% FRANC (Swiss) 9,5 %

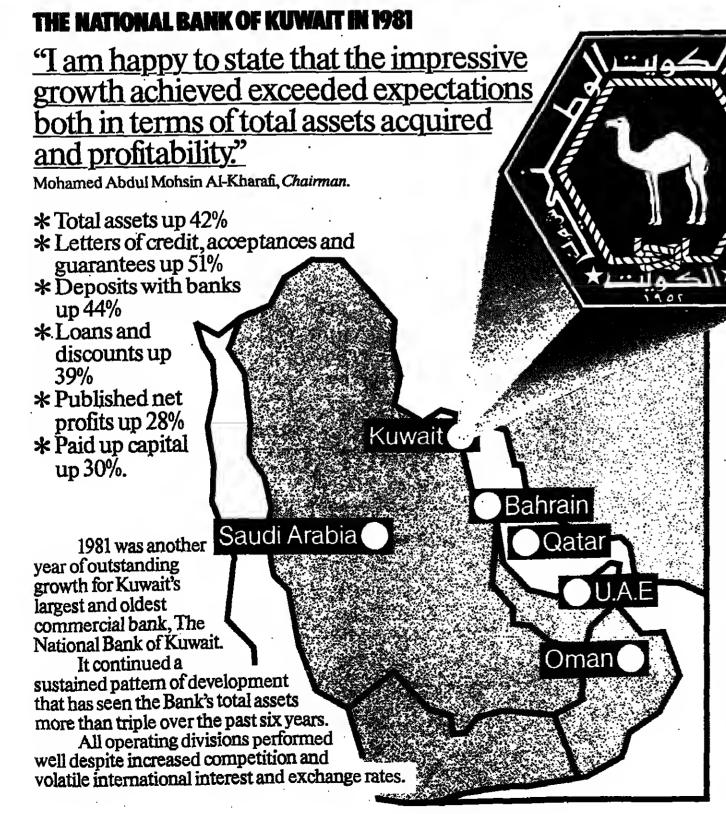
DOLLAR (Com.) 17

DOLLAR (U.S.) 17

PESETA (Spon.) 15,25%

NO TAX Straits Building Society Lighthouse Development Europa Point P.O. Box 363 - Gibroitor Yoi.: 72546. Telex: 2297 STRABSGK

# FROM THE BANK AT THE HEART OF KUWA



Balance Sheet Highlights KD1 = USS 3.554 Total assets in 1981 reached KD 1.953 million, an increase of 42% on 1980.

> The balance sheet total was up 44%, at KD 2,564 million. NBK consolidated its leading role in the finance of local development projects and Kuwait's foreign trade with a 51% increase in letters of credit, acceptances and guarantees.

Cash and balances increased 43% to KD 137 million, and deposits with banks up 44% to KD 467 million, also showed dramatic growth.

NBK's continued strong commitment to its Kuwaiti customers, combined with increased international diversification, was reflected in a 39% rise in loans and discounts to KD 886 million.

Shareholders' equity grew to KD 96 million, from KD 81 million in 1980. Net profit for the year was

KD 16 million, compared with KD 12.5 million in 1980, an increase of 28%.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors the shareholders have approved a dividend of 18% (KD.0.180) per share, and an increase in the Bank's paid-up capital of 30%.

#### Continued leadership in multinational credit

The Bank continued to emphasise it s leadership in syndicated activities for customers at home and abroad, managing 34 transactions in all with a total volume of KD 654 million (US\$ 2.3 billion).

Syndicated loans and guarantees amounting to KD 186 million were arranged for multinational companies and contractors

doing business in Kuwait. In addition, the Bank acted as managers in 14 Eurodollar transactions valued at KD 468 million.

#### International Growth

The Bank pursued its international expansion policy vigorously in 1981 opening a Representative Office in Singapore, and officially inaugurating NBK Overseas (London) Limited and NBK Investment Management Limited.

The Bank also acquired 51% of FRAB Group International, whose assets exceed US\$ 1.2 billion.

For further information on Kuwait's leading Bank, internationally, please post the coupon for a copy of the 1981 Annual Report or contact our Head Office or any overseas division listed below.

Head Office: Abdullah Al Salem Street, P.O. Box 95, Safat, Kuwait, Telephone: 422011 (20 lines) Telex: NATCRED 22451 KT NATBANK 23623 KT

Credit Division - Multinational. Singapore Office: Telephone: 431088/440731/438340-50 The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. Telex: NBKMULT 448J6 KT Investment & Merchant Banking Telephone: 46375J/4J8340-50 Telex: NATBANK 44653 KT

London Office: NBK Overseas (London) Limited, 1 St. Michael's Alley, Comhill, London EC3V9EX, England Telephone: 01-62J 1881 Telex: 892348 NBKLDN G

Singapore Representative Office. 21st Floor Clifford Centre, Raffles Place, Singapore 0104 Telephone: 2225348/2225349 Telex: KUBANK RS20538



To: The Public Relations and Marketing Department. The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. P.O. Box 95, Safat, Kuwait.

Please send a copy of the 1981 Annual Report. Company\_

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

KUWAIT'S PREMIER BANK. WORLDWIDE



Valeurs White Weld S.A.

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**European Options Exchange** 

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## RENAULT RENAULT ITALIA S.p. A.

Lire 80.000.000.000 Medium Term Floating Rate Loan

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December 1981

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Banco di Santo Spirito Banque Bruxelles Lambert Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque Nationale de Paris Citibank, N.A. Credito Romagnolo Irving Trust Company

Société Générale

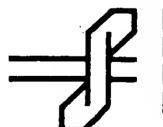
**Bankers Trust Company** 

Banca Cooperativa di Bologna

Banca Popolare dell'Alto Lazio

Agent **Banque Bruxelles Lambert** 

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**Nationale** Investeringsbank

The Hague, The Netherlands

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Annual coupons 15th March

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Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Bank Mees & Hope NV

Morgan Stanley International

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)

February, 1982

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1982 Selected U.S. College Basketball Results Over-the-Counter (Continued from Page 10) 77 21/9 677 796 1137 13/1 1137 13/1 112 20 46 91/2 4 12 21 13/4 28 13/4 28 13/4 29 6/4 49 5/4 93° 6/4 713/8 11/4 75 27/4 6/5 77/4 Oregon Sz. Washinston St. 3 Szn Olego Sz. & New Maddon St. 3 Szn Olego Sz. & New Maddon St. Southern Cal 75. Contionals 78 UCLA 79. Shanlard SJ. Wyomins 39. Air Force 32 FRIDAY EAST SATURDAY

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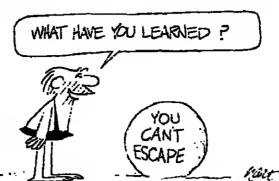
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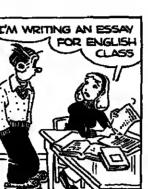




























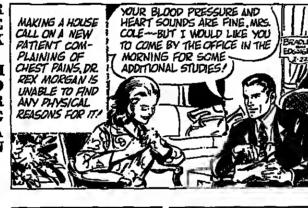


















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**BOOKS** 

ANTHONY BURGESS

by Samuel Coale. 235 pp. \$10.95 Ungar, 250 Park Avenue South, New York 10003 Reviewed by Charles Champlin

IT IS not simply that Anthony Burgess is prolific. It is that he is ferociously, heroically, compulsively proiific: 35 books published since 1956. What continues to be astonishing

about Burgess is the range and quality of his work, the breadth of his imagi-nation, the extent of his learning, the cornucopian splendor of his language. Burgess' improbable history and his wide shelf of work have been set forth and analyzed with admirable succinctness by Samuel Coale, an English professor at Wheaton College in Massa-

Coale's book, enriched by some ex-tended conversations with Burgess, is a swift but clarifying view of what ap-pears to be the major theme of Bur-gess' work — the ceaseless contending of good and evil (with no more than temporary victories on either side) in a Manichaean world. Ours is not a universe but a duoverse, Burgess has said; dualities are everywhere, never more abundantly than in his strange novel "MF" (1971), in which his hero. Miles Faber, has an identical evil

Manichaeanism is an ancient notion and Burgess is fascinated by myth, and the possibility of re-cloak ing myths in modern costumes. "MF" is, in fact, his attempt to do a modern version of an Iroquois-Algonquin myth described by the French anthro-pologist Claude Levi-Strauss. If "A Clockwork Orange" (1965)

has been Burgess' widest success. "Enderby" and its sequel, his ribald and raucous portrait of an eccentric



angry poet is probably his most admired work. As a personification of the artist as outsider "Enderby" seems closest to representing at least a spirit-

ual hiography of Burgess himself.

Burgess was fascinated early by
James Joyce and as a teen-ager smuggled a copy of "Ulysses" into England by cutting it into sections and hiding it all over his body. He has written three books about Joyce, with "Re-Joyce" (1968) the most useful and comprehensible introduction to the la-byrinthine ways of "Ulysses" and "Finnegans Wake" that I know.

His first novel, "Time for a Tiger, was published in 1956 and reprinted as part of the "The Long Day Wanes," his Malaysian trilogy, whose central figure, a teacher out of step with the colonial mentality, is a man much like Burgess himself.

In 1959 he was diagnosed as having an inoperable brain tumor and was rushed back to England, presumably to die. "The Doctor Is Sick" (1960), one of his blackest comic novels, fictionalizes the event. Under the sentence of death, he began writing with desperate speed.

Books have emerged faster than clockwork: a provocative novel about Shakespeare ("Nothing Like the Sun" in 1964), literary essays ("Urgent Copy"), a study of current fiction ("The Novel Now"), "Man of Nazareth" (basis of a television drama) and, most recently, "Earthly Powers," a vast energetic novel about a prope a vast, energetic novel about a pope and his relation to an old homosexual

Coale notes that some critics have placed Burgess among the "post-Modernist" novelists, the fabilists like Coover, Barth, Kosinski. Neither Coale nor Burgess is at all sure this is right. Indeed Burgess as much as any writer of this time seems entirely his own man although with Joyce his kinships and his sympathies are obviously strongest.

They are both celebrants of life and language, and Coale's little book is a valuable reference, as introduction or refresher.

Charles Champlin is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne **GUFELD/BLACK** 

WHEN David Bronstein was asked once why he had not played an obvious winning move, the man who played to a tie (and therefore was unsuccessful) in a match for the world championship in 1951 said, "I do not do such unartistic things." The trouble was that his artistic alternative happened to be worth no more than a draw. While Bronstein's preoccupation

with the esthetic has cost him more than a point here and there, he has also integrated his indulgence in the fanciful with a sense of reality to produce many striking games. In the Paul Keres Memorial Tournament in Tallinn, Estonia (in which Bronstein shared, second place with Aivar Gipslis at 94-54, a half-point behind Mikhail Tal, a former world champient winner), he was at his best in his encounter with his Soviet compatrior, Eduard Gufeld, sacrificing the exchange to capitalize

on superior mobility.

Bronstein's 3 B-N5 provoked the later 5 . . . P-KR3; 6 B-R4, P-KN4; 7 B-N3, N-R4 by which Black assured himself of the bishop-pair at the expense of a loose kingside pawn formation.

In place of 9 . . . N-Q2, it might have been safer to play 9 . . . N-QE, it might have been safer to play 9 . . . N-QE3 with the plan of 10 . . B-Q2, 11 . . Q-K2 and 12 . . O-O-O, putting the black king on the queen's wing where he has no weaknesses.

that Bronstein was pursuing a remark-able long-range plan of demonstrating the power of White's superior mobili-

While many an attack has been killed off by the exchange of queens, Broustein sailed into 25 Q-B41 P-R5; 26 N-B5, QxQ, 27 NxQ, judging that his positional superiority was worth more than the lost exchange, even in an end game.
After the 28 R-Q1!, he threatened

Position after 31 ... N-B3

29 BxPch, K-R1; 30 R-Q7 with a herent danger to his king, Gufeld arranged for it to help in defense with 28 . . . KR-R1; 29 BxPch, K-B1.

The key to Bronstein's attack was 30 P-KN4!, P-N4; 31 N-K3, PxP; 32 P-B5!, obtaining deadly connected passed pawns to cut through the de-fense (32 . . . BxP?; 33 N-Q7ch wins a bishop). After Bronstein's 34 N-Q7ch,

Gufeld would not have found a way out with 34 . . . K-K2; 35 N-Q5ch, K-Q1; 36 P-B6, B-R1; 37 N-B4, K-B1; 38 N-B5ch, K-N1; 39 R-Q71, R-R4; 40 R-R7, K-R2; 41 N-Q5!

Broastein's 36 N-KB5!, represent-

ing the triumph of mobility over ma-terial, issued in the beautiful finish with 36 . . . N-Q1; 37 P-B7ch!, NxP; 38 N-B6 mate.



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## Campbell Leads Irish to Rugby Triple

DUBLIN — The kicking of flyhalf Ollie Campbell won Ireland its first triple crown in the Five Nations Championship in 33 years Saturday. Campbell's patiently amassed points — a dropped goal and six penalty goals — beat Scot-land, 21-12, and unleashed pandemonium at the Lansdowne Road

The overjoyed crowd that

PARIS - England's heavily criticized team mustered self-respect

and good luck to beat France Sat-urday, 27-15. The victory margin was unduly flattering, said Mike Davis, the English coach. But vic-

Symptomatic of the pride that inspired Englishmen in their thir-

ties to put down much younger Frenchmen was the unlikely pres-

ence of prop Colin Smart in an un-stoppable bandling movement that

put right wing John Carleton — who eluded the final tackler with

an acrobade, one-legged pivot — across at the end for England's sec-

The scrummaging power that set

off that movement was sympto-matic, too, as were the lucidity and determination of Steve Smith, a

veteran scrumhalf bnt novice na-

tional captain after the sudden re-

The conversion of that try took

Dusty Hare's points total for the day to 19. Hare, another of what

Davis called his "old heads," had

been dropped midway through last year's championship. His return at fullback won Eng-

land the match.
Hare opened with two penalties.

When France forced England to touch down behind its line, left

wing Mike Slemen, a veteran with

**Five Nations Rugby** 

with center Clive Woodward.

minutes.

tirement of Bill Beaumont.

ond try.

poured ooto the pitch to swamp for the grand slam against France became known Samrday, it was the green shirts at the final whistle March 20. was celebrating a resurrection. Af-ter dominating the championship briefly in the postwar years, Ire-land spent much of the succeeding decades in a second-class role. Last year it lost all four championship

But after a tour to South Africa and a change of captain, the Irish ment over the Republic's ailing have now beaten Wales. England finances. As the indecisive results and Scotland and will be aiming of Thursday's national elections

English Veterans Beat France, 27-15

ing attack sent fullback Marc Sal-lefranque speeding through a big gap untouched, on his way to put left wing Laurent Pardo over for a

Had Sallefranque and his

scrumhalf, Gerald Martinez, not missed so often with penalty kicks

while Hare was slotting his goals with craftsman's calm, the English

felt they would have come un-

the score narrowed to 18-15 at the

start of the third quarter, as a dropped goal by 20-year-old flyhalf Jean-Patrick Lescarboura

and two Sallefranque penalties bettered two Hare penalties.

English heads began drooping after Pardo and right wing Serge Blanco swooped together down the left. In the 29th minute of the half,

Sallefranque was setting up the ball to kick a penalty that could have tied the score, when referee

Michael Rea noticed the raised

flag of a fellow Irishman, touch

Burnett ruled. Rea reversed the

ting of a fellow insuman, fouch guidge David Burnett, signaling a French infraction. Prop Jean-Paul Wolff, 21, had stamped on his 31-year-old vis-à-vis. Phil Blakeway, championship was 31 penalties

Even so, from 12-6 at halftime

try, Sallefranque converted.

matches.

Even if they lose that match in Paris they are assured of winning Isles adversaries for the first time the championship. Only Wales can share first place with Ireland, by beating England and Scotland. Meanwhile, the triple crown was

reason enough for rejoicing, espe-cially in a week full of dour argu-

and the vocal English contingent in the crowd. The old men linked

for the six-point boous in the 41st

minute. It was England's biggest score in Paris since 1914.

Time and again, unforced French mistakes — such as four quick throw-ins well beyond the point where the ball had gone out of bounds — turned the tactical

situation around in England's fa-

vor. Yet such was the new brio of France's attacking approach that neutral parties, and many an En-glishman, predicted hig things from this young team when it ma-

tures.

Meanwhile, of the 190 points

scored in the six Five Nations matches so far, kicks have account-

ed for 138. There have been only

13 tries, but 36 penalty goals. At this rate, the full 1982 champion-

ship would produce an imprece-dented ratio of 60 penalties to only

also recorded that an all-Ireland team had defeated its three British

Whatever the outcome for Dr. Garret FitzGerald the premier, booker Ciaran Fitzgerald the rugby captain is a national bero whose name will likely be as honored 33 years from now as was that of hooker Karl Mullen, the 1949 captain, in the weeks of fevered media buildup to Saturday's match.

There have been 16 postwar triple crowns in the 36 years since the championship resumed in 1947: nine for Wales, four for England and now Ireland's three in 1948, 1949 and 1982. England was off the hook and the French were dazed. Soon Hare's fifth penalty elated his team

Ireland lost the toss and the Scottish captain, Andy Irvine, chose to start against the wind. Campbell, with the wind behind him, kicked two early penalties, but a scampering break by Scottish scrumhalf Roy Laidlaw produced a try for Campbell's opposite num-ber, John Rutherford, and the conversion by Irvine evened the score.

Ireland needed a comfortable margin before losing the wind advantage at halftime, and Campbell proceeded to build it with a penalty, a dropped goal after his own running had won the scoring position, and another penalty. In the second half, two more Campbell negaloes matched two kicked by penaloes matched two kicked by center Jim Renwick, who took over Scotland's kicking from Ir-

Threequarters bad little to contribute to a march dominated by Campbell and his veteran for-wards, with No. 8 Willie Duggan standing out. Fullback Hugo Mac-Neill, who outplayed Irvine, was another of the happy crowd's he-



John Tonelli ... Like winning the cup? 'Close.'

## Islanders Win, 3-2, Set Mark

period, scoring twice in 50 seconds

of the second period, setting up a

rookie Brent Sutter.

From Agency Dispatches
UNIONDALE, N.Y. — The
New York Islanders set a National Hockey League record Saturday night by winning their 15th consecutive regular-season game, edg-ing the Colorado Rockies, 3-2, when John Tonelli rifled a dramatic 30-foot slap shot past Glenn Resch with just 47 seconds remain-

ing in the game.
The Islanders had tied the league mark of 14 straight victories, set by Bostoo in 1929-30, on Thursday. But they could not shake the feisty Rockies until Tooelli steamed down the left wing and blasted the puck between

Resch's legs.
Before a crowd of 15,271
screaming fans at the Nassau Coliseum. Bryan Trottier, who scored the Islanders' first goal, broke out of his own zone. He passed to To-nelli at the Colorado blue line and Tonelli let fly with the record-setting shot.

At the final buzzer, the Islanders stormed onto the ice in a celebra-tion nearly as frantic as the ones that followed their Stanley Cup victories the past two seasons.

Had Their Doubts

"It wasn't like winning the cup-but it was close," said Tonelli, who scored the game-winner Thursday to ignite the Islanders' record-tying victory over Philadelphia. "It was really frustrating because we had done so much for 14 games. But we couldn't shake them. I was thinking we'd never have the chance again.

Islander captain Denis Potvin

tense duel. The popular Resch. in said the record was special. "The way we work. we deserve the record," he said, "We won the one iscum since being traded to Coloiscum since being traded to Colowe really wanted." rado last March, was speciacular in frustrating the Islanders until Tonelli's goal. He turned aside 27 The all-time record for consecutive NHL victories belongs to the 1954-1955 Detroit Red. Wings. of the Islanders' 30 shots. who won their last nine regular-The Rockies, who had stopped an 11-game Montreal winning streak earlier last week with a 3-3 season games and six in the playoffs for a total of 15. The Rockies had jumped ahead ue, then pulled Resch in a last 1-0 on Don Lever's goal at 11:40 of the opening period. But the minute attempt to tie the game,

but never came close to beating goalie Billy Smith. Islanders stormed back later in the on goals by Bryan Trottier and But Lever tied the game at 1:46

"I've never been so mixed up about a game in my life." Resch had said last week of the upcoming Islander game. "I want to play it, but at the same time . . . .

Gretzky Breaks

Scoring Record

From Agency Dispatches
EDMONTON, Alberta



Wayne Gretzky

over runner-up Francie Larrieu Friday. She had run a 4:17.55 in-

doors two years ago, but it was oot

recognized because it was run on

the Houston Astrodome's over-

Ashford seemed to shatter the

world indoor mark in the women's

... Not the same bang.

Edmonton Oiler's Wayne Gretzky broke his own season record of 164 points by scoring three goals and two assists Friday for 167 points.
The 21-year-old center had a goal and an assist in the first goal and an assist in the tirst period of the National Hockey League game against Hartford. He ned the point record he set last year early in the second period by assisting on a goal by Jari Kurri.

Then 10 minutes lnter, Gretzky took a pass from from Kurri and beat Hartford goalie Greg Millen with his 74th goal. Gretzky admitted it was a bit anoclimactic. "It's nice 10

know you've been able to do better than the previous sea-son," he said after the Oilers' 7-4 vietory.
"But there isn't the same bang when you break one of your own records."
He added his 75th goal in the third period, leaving him one short of the record of 76

goals set by Bostoo's Phil Esposito in 1970-71.

"I'm going to try to get it quickly," Gretzky said after the Hartford game. "I want these records out of the way as we head into the home stretch."

"I was the happiest guy in the arena when the final buzzer went," said Millen, who was guarding the nets last season when Gretzky broke the previous points record of 152, also held by Esposito.



## **NHL Standings** Boston 7, Detroit 5 (Pederson 2 1.32), Crowder (16), McNob (24), O'Reilly 2 (19), Morcotte (124), Modes (3), Vall (114), Buttley 2, Montraal 2 (Naworin (15), Romsoy (14); Golney 2 (15)),

## WALES CONFERENCE 2014/6000 38 12 11 334 238 87 25 26 12 715 716 58 22 26 14 345 264 58 16 31 13 334 264 45 (2 37 11 (88 272 37 Sotorday's Reauts N.V. (skenders S. Calorado 2 (Troffler (40), B. Sutter (14), Tonelli (27)) Lever 2 (26)).

Vancouver 4 Hartford 2 | Baidfray | 29), Hilinka |113), Smyl [31), Mailin (13); Meagher | 20), Vancouver 4, Heritord 2 (Beldfray 129), Milnke (18), Smyl 131), Addin (13); Meagher 120), Lorouche (29)
Pittsbursh 6, Philodelphio 5 (Methem 11), Bourette (18), Bactor (8), Bullard 2 (25), MocLetth (15); Linsamon (16), Barber (13), MocLetth (15); Linsamon (16), Barber (13); Siftler (22), Kerr (12), Flockhert (29)), Toronto 8, St. Locit 5 (Dectoon 2 (28), Soponiuk 2 (13), Valve 2 (38), Salmine (11), Boschinon (7); Federka (17), Mutten (12), Sutter (27), Petisesson 2 (29)), Minnesoto 7, Woshinoton 2 (British (27), Petisesson 2 (27), Moraboro (11), Smith 2 (37) (Moruk 2 (49), Marshur (46), Christoff (21), Myrop (2), MacAdom (11), Smith 2 (37) (Moruk 2 (49), Locatine (16); McDomold 2 (24))
Cuebec 4, Winnipen 4 (A, Stostiny (29), McRoe 2 (3), Lacralix (3); DeBiots 2 (48), Lindstrom (21), Christian (14)), Edmard (15), Marshur (28), McRoe 2 (11), Lacralix (3); DeBiots 2 (48), Lindstrom (21), Christian (14)),

Edmonton 7, Hortford 4 (G, Anderson (30), Grentky 2 (75), Kurri (24), Lumley (26), Roulston

## Decker-Tabb, Banks Set Records at U.S. Meet

SAN DIEGO — Mary Decker-Tabb ran the fastest official women's mile ever, indoors or out, a time of 4 minutes, 20.5 seconds, in

an invitational track and field meet here Friday night.

Decker-Tabb's time pared 1.2 seconds off her own previous world-best indoors, set last week.

Willie Banks turned in the best bad a 12-second margin of victory triple jump ever indoors, but an apparent world standard by Evelyn Ashford in the women's 60yard dash was wiped out by a timing malfunction.

A fourth world best was set sized track, when Billy Olson cleared 18-9% in Ashford the pole vault. That bettered his recently established 18-94. Olson at-

Willie Banks

S. Africa Panel Upholds

Appeal by Race Drivers

JOHANNESBURG - A panel

of the South African Automobile

Association Saturday upheld the

appeal of 29 Formula One drivers

against suspensions imposed oo them after the grand prix race at Kyalami Jan. 23. The panel ruled the race stewards did not have the

The suspensions were handed

out because no driver turned up

for the first official day of practice

in a row over so-called "super li-

censes," the drivers maintaining

they could not accept clauses re-

BASERALL

National Langue

power to suspend them.

United Press Internation

... Doing 57-14 in San Diego.

dash with a clocking of 6.48 secever to clear 19 feet indoors, but field pull up early, apparently missed three attempts at 19-0%.

Never threatened, Decker-Tabh

start. Meet officials initially said the race would be rerun, but moments later announced the results as official.

After an hour's delay, they changed their minds again — say-ing the time was not official be-cause of a "malfunction between the starter and the timer.

Banks, coming back from an in-jury that impeded his workouts, soared 57-1% to better the world best of 56-81/2 set in 1979 by the Soviet Union's Gennadiy lyukevich. Banks achieved the mark on the fourth of six jumps and did it without much competi-

John Walker of New Zealand won the men's mile in 3:52.8, the second best time indoors this year. Torn Byers was second at 3:53.6. and Ireland's Ray Flynn third at 3:54.1.

In the women's high jump, Debbie Brill, who last week lost her indoor world record when Colleen. Reinstra went 6 feet, 6% inches, won for the fourth time this season, defeating Reinstra. Both cleared 6-24, but Brill was declared the winner based on fewer

Larry Myricks, the meet record-holder in the long jump at 27-6, was an easy winner at 26-7%. Ed Tave was second at 24-3 and Scott Countryman placed third at 22-9,

200 Record BUDAPEST (AP) — East German Gesine Walther set a world record of 22.64 seconds in the women's indoor 200 meters at a track meet here Saturday. She broke the mark of 22.76 set last

year by Jermila Kratochwilowa of Czechoslovakia.

## Austrian Is Ski Jump Winner But Norway Piles Up Medals

From Agency Dispatches
OSLO — Armin Kogler of Austria won the 70-meter jumping event at the World Nordic Ski Championsbips Sunday. He turned in efforts of 82.5 and 83.5 meters and had a total of 249.3

Jari Puikkonen of Finland equ-aled the hill record with 85.5 meters on his second jump and took the silver medal with 248.6 points. Ole Bremseth of Norway finished third with 245.8; Norway has won two golds, a silver and a hronze in the competition's four events to

Thomas Sandberg gave the host country its second gold Saturday with a spectacular victory in the combined event in the Nordic World Ski Championships.

Sandberg defeated favored East German Konrad Winkler hy two-tenths of a second for a 426.600point overall triumph. Winkler took the silver with 426.560 points, ahead of teammate Uwe Dotzauer's 426,455.

Sandberg had been only 14th in the combined standings after Friday's ski-jump competition. And as he moved into Holmemkollen Stadium Saturday, he had less than a minute to overtake Winkler. With 100 meters left, he was still behind as the home crowd roared its support.

The 26-year-old produced a lightning finish - even while Winkler was holding up his arms in tri-umph. "I didn't believe my eyes when I saw the scoreboard." Sandberg said. "It will take me a few days to believe I am the world champion."

Thomas Eriksson of Sweden, meanwhile, became the first world junior champion to win a senior otle by striding away in the final stages to win Saturday's 30-kilometer (18.6 miles) race.

Eriksson skiled a perfect tactical race to score a 21.6-second victory over Norwegian Lars Erik Eriksen. Erikssoo won in 1 hour, 21 minntes and 52.3 seconds - a record pionships. Bill Koch of the United States railied at the finish but fell nine-tenths of a second short of

second place. "I controlled the race perfectly," Eriksson said. "When Eriksen only had a 20 second lead after 20 kiometers, I knew it could be my

day."
Koch had won the only previous nordic medal by an American in world ehampionship competition when be took the silver in the 30-

kilometer race at the 1976 Winter Olympics. He missed the 1978 worlds in Finland and finished no higher than 13th in any Olympic event at Lake Placid two years ago. Koch said he was pleased with

the performances by teammates Jim Galanes (14th), Tim Caldwell (25th) and Dan Simoneau (30th). Said U.S. Coach Mike Gallagher: "What's to say! Two years ago at Lake Placid, the best American finish was 30th place by Stan Dunklee. Saturday, we had a brouze medal, two runners in the top 20 and all four in the top 30.

It's got to be the finest day in American nordic competition." MEN'S 78-METER JUMP MEN'S 74-METER JUMP

1. Armin Kopier, Austric, 343, poi

2. Jori Pulikkonen, Fintond, 245.

2. Die Bremeth, Norvery, 245.

4. Mattil Nykonen, Fintond, 244.

5. Andreos Feldeer, Austrio, 243.

7. Otor Homsson, Norvery, 241.

8. Morrind Deckert, Cost German

8. Roser Russ, Norvery, 244.

7. Roser Russ, Norvery, 244.

9. Roger Ruud, Norway, 236.4. 10. Anders Down, Sweden, 235.? WORDIC COMBINED

NORDIC COMB (NEID

1. Tom Sondown, Norway, 426,600 points

2. Konrad Winkler, East Germany, 426,50

3. Uwe Dotzouer, Eost Germany, 426,455

4. Jouks Karloksinen, Finland, 422,225

5. Gunther Schmieder, East Germany, 422,220

4. Thomas Muesler, West Germany, 418,400

7. Jorma Etelolonii, Finland, 438,000

7. Jorma Etelolonii, Finland, 438,000

9. Nubert Schwarz, West Germany, 414,440

9. Nubert Schwarz, West Germany, 412,885

10. Raumo Mightlern, Finland, 411,310 MEN'S 38-KILOMETER RACC

2 Lors Erik Eriksen, Norwoy, 1:22 110. 3. Sill Koch, U.S.A., 1:22.14.2 J. Silli Koch, U.S.A. 1722145.
5. Juho Alleto, Finland, 1:2259.
5. Juho Alleto, Finland, 1:2259.
6. Alexander Zevyolov, Soviet Union, 1:23,13.
7. Yuri Burhokov, Soviet Union, 1:23,13.
8. Viodimir Nikitin, Soviet Union, 1:23,14.3.
9. Gierolo Varnariba, Iroty, 1:23,33.9.
6. Alex Karvaren, Finland, 1:23,29.4.



## Captain Steve Smith, England's scrumbalf, passed the ball off as referee Michael Rea kept his eye on a ruck that included hookers Peter Wheeler and (standing, right) Frenchman Philippe Dimtrans. door world record of 4:20.89 set in 1981 by Lyudmila Veschova of the Soviet Union. Eppland vs. Wales Scattand vs. Franci Round 1 of NFL Contract Bargaining: A Growling Standoff

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Both sides in professional football had anticipated so keenly an explosive meeting between players and management to discuss a new contract that their opening talks last week fulfilled their own prophecy.

Perhaps it will be calmer when

they get together again oo March 15 in Washington.

At stake, of course, is the immediate course of pro football. The current contract ends in mid-July, when training camp starts. The owners will sign such a lu-crative contract with the television

networks within the next few weeks - worth about a billion dollars divided among the 28 teams over the next four years — that no owner wants a strike. But already, Chip Yablonski, one of the lawyers for the Nadonal

Football League Players Association, said that at the next meeting "we're not going to be talking about the garbage they put on the

"Garbage," was one of the mild-er words the union has employed. Ed Garvey, the executive direc-tor of the NFL Players Associa-tion, even has hinted that Vince Lombardi Jr., the management council's assistant executive director, tried to goad Gene Upshaw into a fist-fight. Upshaw is the Oakland Raider who is the union's presiden L

Beyond the rhetoric, though, both sides know the issue is con-

The players strongly feel they will lose whatever leverage they have if they accede to the current anyone," contends Jim Kensil, the management proposal. Management is tearful of yield-

ing control to the union if it gave in to some of its demands. So the union still insists, for example, that in the new contract its players should have the right to vote on team physicians - and to review the doctors' work after the

And the owners, for example, say they want to abolish a joint committee on fines and discipline. According to Jack Donlan, who

is Garvey's alter ego for manage-ment, "At one point in time in the meeting, when Ed Garvey was talking of percentage of the gross, he said, This will shift the balance of power.' And then he caught

Neither side has shied away from making ad hominem argu-ments about the other. Management sees in Garvey a reckless ro-mande who uses the news media with inflammatory accusations.

Garvey, in turn, often has accused the media of being servants of management. So under these conditions, what can players and fans and owners look for the next time these true

adversaries meet? For one thing, the principals will be nuchanged — despite Upshaw's demand that Donlan be replaced by a football owner.

Donlan, a lawyer who joined the management council after 15 years, and about 40 contracts, as a tough negotiator for National Air-

lines, is oot going to step down.

NBA Standings



More Sports On Page 11

424

29 23 558 644 28 22 569 7 28 23 569 7 15 39 278 2145 Seturday's Repults
New Jorsey 125, Ulah 108 (R. Williams 25, B. orms. Gminski 20; Dantley 25, Schoyes 22). resignd 116. Daties 109 (Robinson 24, nom. Cowards, Silas 16; Vincent 28, Cooper, Cleveland 116. Da Wedman, Cowarea, Sias Ia; Vincent St., Cooper, Davis 14. Detroit (15, Indiana 100 (Long 29, Tripucka 25; Devis 18, Suse 17). Son Diese 118, Son Antonio (6) (Criss 34, Whitehead 24; Gervin 39, Banks 17). Golden State 110. Washington (02 (Free 24, Ling, Carrel) 19: Moyflorn 24. Ballard 72(.

King, Cornel) 19; Moytiam 24, Balkard 224.
Friday's Resofts
Houston 163, New Jersey 96 (Malone 34, Leavell 21; O'Karen 18, King 14).
Phoenix (84, New York, 90 (Robinson 29, Johann 24) Cashashia 19; Jersey 198 his 132, Utoh 117 (Erving 24, Cheeks Philodelphia (22, Uron 117 (Erving 24, Craeks)
19; Danille VS. Griffith 34).
Konson City 113, Son Diego 97 (R. Johnson 27.
Kins 15) 2 rooks 28. Crew 15).
Allivoulses 194. Cleveland 83 (Moscriel 26.
Winters 29: Sincs 31, Edwards 193.
Son Ardelio (28. Cenver 121 (Cervin 34.
Alitchell 27; Vondewighe 23, English, Thomason 29).

22), Los Angeles 12s. Gelden State 10s (Jennson 26, Wilkes 34; Corroll 20, Free 18). Boston 127, Portland 117 (Portah 27, 24rd 25; Thompson 29, Porson 25). Attanto (27, Seattle 122 (E. Johnson 34, Draw 21; G. Williams 24, Sikme 22).

Jets' president, who is one of the six members of the council's execu-

The hard talk - the union's, for example, in rejecting every propos-al made by management — hardly surprised the management negoti-

"They rejected our proposals as I'm sure every union did the first day from the beginning of time."

says Lombardi. Manifesto

Management says it did not un-derstand one single demand of the union's and that it took almost eight hours of questioning to figure out just what the association wanted in an 11-page document that one owner called a "manifesto" as

much as a list of demands. And the union, for its part, con-tends that despite Donlan's recent assurances that there would be more money for players, not once in his 17-page proposal did he mendon a dollar amount or allude

Not at all. It means, simply, they are going to negotiate more specifically next

a patronizing tone. However, what does loom as a difficult situation when they meet again on March 15 is the fact that,

one week later, the annual players' convention will be held in Albuquerque, N.M.
And while that is going on, the annual owner's meeting will be

taking place in Phoenix. About 500 players — one-third of everyone in the NFL — will be in a charged environment in which they will be treated importantly. It will be a momentous event for the people of Albuquerque, which

does not have a major-league team

in any sport. Thus, management is aware that Garvey will be posturing at the meetings a week earlier, as they feared he was last week. For last



New York forward Manrice Lucas stifled a scoring attempt by Phoenix center Rich Kelly early in Friday's NBA game at Madison Square Garden, but the Suns went on to a 194-90 victory.

week's initial talks were held in Hollywood, Fla., at the union's suggestion - at the same time of the annual convention of the AFL-

To management, the timing and Upshaw presumably will stop the place was intended by Garvey insisting that an owner be present. as his showcase. Indeed, Garvey Donlan may alter his questioning, which many players say is done in morning at the AFL-CIO conven-

Could Garvey show up at their meetings with anything less than the sort of stance for which be is famous: hard-line, some name-

"I think about their offer - it's the worst offer in the history of the union," says Upshaw of the management proposals. If Upshaw makes a statement

such as that after only the first session, how much more emotional would his next one be to 500 other football players?

Control So there still will be angry words

at the next hargaining session, but there also will be more substanove discussion, none of which will result in quick agreement. "In our opinion the central issue still is control," says Donlan, "There's a lot of macho on the un-

ion's part. "That comes under the heading of 'So What?" Because both sides have their convendons so soon after the next meetings, each may feel pressured into showing some substantial

But each, it already has become clear, is as coocerned right now with not looking as if it has con-ceded the time of day.

#### Weiskopf, Miller Tied in U.S. Golf The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES - Despite a triple bogey 6 on the 170-yard 16th hole, Tom Weiskopf shot a 3-under par 68 Saturday, tying him with Johnny Miller at 11-underpar 202 after three rounds of the Los Angeles Open golf tourna-ment. Miller had a 66. Tom Watson's 68 put him in third place, two strokes back

His second shot traveled 20 feet before stopping at the base of a tree. Weiskopf chopped at the ball and missed it altogether. He decided to swing croquet-

quiring them to divulge personal details of salaries and for whom they were driving. On the 16th, Weiskopl's tee shot landed oo a cart path. He free-dropped the ball - into a hole. Transactions

ST. LOUIS—Assigned AI Olimsted, whicher, to Louisville of the American Association. SAN DIESG-Sent At Diesstor, Pilcher, to St. Leuts in exchange for Luis DeLaon, eitcher, to complete a streamer deal involving State Lezzono and Gerry Templetor, who went to San Diesa, and Stave Mura and Ozzle Smith, who style, facing the green, and the ball stopped 40 feet from the pin; he 2-putted. "It was," said the co-lead-er, "all very simple."

By William Safire

NEW YORK - President Reagan's State of the Union address was noteworthy to writers because (1) the speechwriter, Anthony Dolan, was given a seat in the first lady's section of the House gallery, the best treatment ghosts have received since the Kennedy presidency, and (2) the

president took an unequivocal position on the dived-

dove controversy. "We saw the heroism of one of our young government employ-ees, Lenny Skut-nik," said the president, looking toward his wife's section of

Safire the gallery, where Skutnik stood, who, when he saw a woman lose her grip on the helicopter line, dived into the water and dragged her to safety" after a jet crash in Washington

What is the past tense of dive? Does the verb follow the example of drive, the past tense of which is drove, or does it take the lead from connive, which moves to connived? For the answer, place yourself in the water, awaiting rescue; when your rescuer swims up, ask him: "How did you enter this body of water?" He will surely reply, "I didn't think about it, I just dove

in." That is the way most people talk; dove is common usage. If he says, "I dived in," you are being saved by a pedant and you should start composing your expression of gratitude with care.

On a formal occasion, such as an address to the Congress, formal usage is called for: Thus, Reagan's use of dived in was correct. On informal occasions, such as rescues, the more natural dove is correct. Each has its proper moment.

EVERYBODY knows what syncopation in music is — the shifting of the regular accent to add distinctiveness, typically by stressing the weak beat.

Syncopation in grammar is the dropping of sounds or letters from the middle of a word, as in calling Cholmondeley "Chumley"; or Worcestershire sauce, "Woos-tersheer sauce." This has taken place on a huge scale with the past-parti-ciple ending of adjectives — that is, in the 15th century, we pro-nounced "pronounced" as "pro-

noun-sed," and now we pronounce "pronounced" "pro-nounct." In most cases, the "ed" ending has turned into a "t."

But when we want to sneer at a lawyer, we call him "learned counsel," pronouncing the adjective as "learn-ed," as in "he claims to be learn-ed in the law." Since we found it easy to have learned to say "learned" as the past tense of the verb "to learn," why do we persist in using two syllables for the same word as adjective?

To put the question another way: "There is a dispute in my office over the pronunciation of alleged (verb) and alleged (adjec-tive)," writes Penny Rogg of New York. "So far, we're divided between the bright young things and the old salts; the problem may be purely generational. We all agree on alleged's pronunciation as a verb: 'all-leid.' But when it is used as an adjective, as in The alleged journalist couldn't pronounce his own words correctly, my col-leagues and I all say 'ah-lej-ed,' three syllables instead of two." Their bosses, the aged salts, stick to the two syllables. "Who's

right?" she asks. Shakespeare and other Elizabethan poets treated that "ed" as an option, making the ending silent or not, to suit the needs of iambic

to the two syllables.

Both the two- and three-syllable forms are acceptable today; but for those lovers of the native tongue who want to be corrected than correct, here is the way to decide when to pronounce the "ed":
If the word is a participle in function (as in aged whisky), do not
pronounce the "ed," but if the word is an adjective in function (as in aged salts ), you are permitted — nay, urged — to pronounce the "ed" loud and clear.

"We can say 'a very ag-ed man' but not 'very ag-ed whisky,' " re-ports John Algeo, professor of English and linguistics at the Uni-versity of Georgia, "because in the former ag-ed is an adjective, like happy, whereas in the latter aged is a participle."

An exception: When verbs end in d or t, they also get the favored sing-out-ed freatment - I have prided myself on heated discussions about this - but generally speaking, use the pronounced "ed" on adjectives only, and on them every blessed time.

New York Times Service

## The Open Hearth

By John Russell

New York Times Service NEW YORK — It was in 1945 or thereabouts that the news got around that the open fire was on its way out all over the developed world. In London, where I lived at the time, this came as a blow. London houses had in their every room a chimney and a chimney piece and sometimes a himney corner.

These were not mere ornaments: They had been in working order ever since the house was finished. The grate would be filled and put to use. The chimney would be swept clean at regular intervals. And the chimney corner was the place of honor.

"Come in!" the hostess would say. "Come in and sit by the fire and get warm!" And the new arrival would march toward the fireplace, rubbing his hands. It had always been so. From October

through March the fire was the axis on which the life of the house named. Young women in black stockings got up at 5 in the morning to lay it. Men stained from head to foot with the marks of their calling staggered down the area steps with sacks of coal. Other men and boys, blacker still, would climb the chimney to keep it clear. The lighting of the fire stood for a new day, a new life, new energy. The dying of the fire meant the dying of the day and was a terrible moment.

Then, with the end of World War II, stories began to come in from all over. Above all they came from modern cities like Zurich and Stockholm that had not been touched by the war. People there lived in apartment houses, it was said, and in each of them a serpentine apparatus wound its way in and out and up and down, bringing heat but no

Those houses had no chimneys, no chimney pieces and no chimney corners. The hostess never said "Come in and get warm!" How could she, when you were just as warm on the threshold or on the stairs as anywhere else? Architects had forgotten how to build fireplaces and no one missed them.

That was horrible, I thought. Never to have known the meaning of the words "firelight" and "fireside." Never to have crouched by the fire in childhood or stood with one's back to it in young manhood or lolled before it in middle life, with slippers slowly toasting and the Sunday papers in pandemonium all around. Never to have offered a sweet confidence by the light of the last log in the evening. This was true deprivation.

#### **Fake Fires**

Later, when I came to New York, I found that the same thing had happened. Bigger and better serpents warmed the apartment houses. Chimneys had been sealed up. Sweeps had been relegated to the demonology of the fairy tale. Fake fires were everywhere. Fake logs were being perfected for the few surviving fireplaces. What could be more

Where Have All of the 'WBF's' Gone?

A Lament on the Dearth of Fireplaces

hideous than a fake fireplace, a fake log or a fake fire?

It was the end of something, quite distinct ly. The United States has always had a strong line in stoves. Black and busty, they did not have the elegance of the porcelain stoves of Central Europe, but what heat they gave out. They were the real thing, and you could dry your clothes on them, roast yourself medium rare and in general roll winter back. But it wasn't quite the same thing as an open fire.

For one thing, an open fire is more mercurial. Max Beerbohm, essayist, storyteller, car-

icaturist, said that an open fire "is to your room what the sun is to the world."
"Doubtless," he went on, "when I began to walk, one of my first excursions was to the fender, that I might gaze more nearly at the live thing roaring and raging behind it; and I daresay I dimly wondered by what blessed dispensation this creature was allowed in a domain so peaceful as my nursery."

Shut Off

That wasn't the whole of it, either. Not to have a fire in the house was to be shut off from a whole world of metaphor and allego-

ry, myth and symbol. It was to be thrust way back into history and to have to start all over. We had to scratch around in the encyclopedia to find a people so benighted that they had no fire. Were we lower than the Goths and more brutish than the Vandals? Was it not the most rudimentary of civil rights that every family should have its own fire?

Lobbyists for the open fire vied with one another in setting forth its virtues. Not only was the open fire consoling to look at but it agination racing, saved a fortune in doctors' bills, and had a long and distin-guished history in the decorative arts.

Not only the chimney piece itself but the whole apparatus — grate, andirons, fender, shovel, tongs and scuttle — could be a thing of beauty. Who ever heard of a beautiful radiator or battled at auction for a length of used pipe?

Not to like an open fire you had to be a

crank, like Julian the Apostate. In the first half of the fourth century Julian, soon to be Holy Roman emperor, was in Paris at the time of one of the sudden and terrible cold spells that afflicted the French capital, then as now. It was a wonderful sight, he said, to see huge pieces of ice, like blocks of Phrygian marble, come floating down the Scine.

Anyone else would have had himself a big fire, but the future emperor was bent on hardening and toughening himself for the campaigns ahead, so he wouldn't hear of a fire, no matter how penetrating the cold.

He sat and shivered, proudly, and much good it did him. For when he finally gave in and ordered live coals to be brought up to his room he nearly died of the smoke. And what did he see as he reeled and retched around the miserable room? The untouched, the proven, the wholly desirable hearth.

#### **Hourly Feeding**

The open fire did of course depend on cheap coal, cheap wood and cheap labor. Even the woodburning fireplace or "wbf" so beloved of the classified ads of the Manhattan real estate industry has to be fed by hand every hour on the hour with wood chopped and cut to the right size. That wood has to be brought into town, sold and distributed. Nothing of that kind comes cheap any more.

Gone moreover is the servant whose job it was to go from room to room and look after the fires. If we go around the block today the fire dies. Besides, the wof in its finer manifestations calls for things that not every apartment can boast - aromatic landings, for instance, and fragrant hallways filled with cord upon cord of wood cut neatly into logs.

In social terms the metropolitan whi went out with the electric brougham, the fresh straw laid in the street outside the house of a distinguished invalid and the handmade shoes polished and boned by a man who was hired to do that and nothing else.

In place of all that we have the fake fireplace, the fake fire and the fake log. Can the fake householder be far behind?

#### **Letter From Boston**

## Waugh Revisited

By Hugh A. Mulligan The Associated Press

BOSTON — Suddenly last sum-D mer young fops at Oxford and at Britain's red brick universitics, too, amused themselves and annoyed their dons by coming to class with a teddy bear under their

The bear's name, invariably, was Aloysis, not Paddington, in case you have failed to keep abreast of ursine nomenclature in the Mother Country.

I saw a chap in a Harvard ski cap crossing Boston Common the other morning with a girl on one arm and a large teddy bear on the other. The bear wore a crimson and white striped muffler. And I thought sure I spotted a MIT man clutching a furry toy bent over a Star Wars video screen in the games room at Logan Airport.

The bear bearers, of course, are emulating Sebastian Fiyte in "Brideshead Revisited" and paying rightful homage to the Britishe TV scrialization of the classic Evelyn Waugh novel now being

shown across the land. Too bad Waugh, who died in 1966, didn't live to see playwright John Mortimer's splendid dramatization of his most successful book (among many fine ones) and his belated recognition as one of the

great masters of English prose.

Waugh, a gifted eccentric and the last of the creative curmudgeons, isolated himself from carping critics and an adoring public by assuming the role of a dotty don or testy colonel, complete with a Victorian ear trumpet and the rumpled tweeds of a country gen-tleman.

#### Enemies and Names

I admired him from my intro-duction to "Brideshead Revisited," when it appeared here at the end of the war, but idolized him when I heard that he cultivated his enemies by giving their names to the worst characters in his novels.

Waugh just happened to like unashamed some of the good things in life: travel to exotic places, ships' libraries, stately homes, Italian architecture, Victorian furniture — his hobby of cabinetmaking brought him more satisfaction than his writing — good food, isolation from pedants, poli-ticians, fools and the latest fads.

Asked by a pretentious BBC interviewer why he chose to live in the country when he hated garden-ing and rural life, he replied "to

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get away from people like you." Waugh had a strong views against exercise, which he contended "swirled up the poisons" that in middle life otherwise lie dormant in the body.

Waugh's reverence for history, ritual and authority led him to the Roman Catholic Church, which received him as a convert in September, 1930, although his views dox if characteristically aristocratic. He believed a two-pound lobster at hunch was in keeping with the fasting regulations and several martinis were quite in order because "water was a great health risk when the church was found-

As the publication of his diaries a few years ago showed, Wangh was unsparing with his scathing wit on family and friends. "My children weary me,"he wrote. can only see them as defective adults. . . Auberon dull and barmy. Teresa mincing her words and rolling her eyes like a nun. Margaret stupid.

Harriet mad." Waugh served with great distinction and bravery as a commando in World War II. He was parachuted into Yugoslavia with Randolph Churchill, the prime minister's son, who was thought to be one of his closest friends until the diaries came out. Upon hearing that Ran-dolph had been successfully oper-ated on for the removal of a benign tumor, Waugh wrote: "Typi-cal triumph of modern medicine to find the only part of Randolph that was not malignant and remove it."

Most newspapermen I know put Evelyn Waugh in the very front rank among their favorite novel-ists. His "Scoop" is without doubt the best book ever written about foreign correspondents, a wickedly hilarious account of a Beaver-brooklan publisher who mistakenly sends the horticulture columnist off to cover an African war. "Scoop" breaks the seal of confession about the sins still committed by some of the more unprincipled practitioners of our imperfect profession, especially those emanating from the vicinity of Fleet Street.

.g. 11

Connoisseurs of this caustically choleric satirist realize his newspaper novel is a scintillating by-prod-uct of "Waugh in Abyssinia," his true account of being sent off as a war correspondent in 1935 to cover the Ethiopian war for a Fleet Street newspaper.

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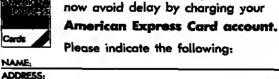
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